

Fire kills 27 prisoners in U.S.

BILOXI, Mississippi (R) — At least 27 prisoners died early this morning in a fire at the Harrison County Jail, a fire official said. The prisoners died of smoke inhalation, deputy fire chief Bruce Marie said. Eight firemen and three deputy sheriffs also suffered smoke inhalation in the blaze. Their condition was not immediately known. Mr. Marie said four fire-fighting units from Biloxi and nearby communities were called when the blaze started around 1.30 a.m. and the fire was quickly put out. The cause was not known. Fire officials said 30 prisoners had been taken to hospitals for treatment of smoke inhalation.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يوم الثلاثاء ٩ نوفمبر ١٩٨٢ عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Jordan to get Kuwaiti loan

KUWAIT (R) — The state-owned Kuwait fund for Arab economic development has loaned 22.8 million dinars (about \$77.5 million) to Jordan, China and Tunisia, the official Kuwait News Agency said Monday. Jordan's 10 million dinar loan for a thermal power plant is for 26 years, including a grace period of six years, at four per cent interest. Tunisia's 2.8 million dinar (\$9.5 million) loan for an agricultural project carries a three per cent interest rate and is repayable over 24 years, including a grace period of five years.

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Bomb injures 3 in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — Three people were slightly injured Monday when a small explosive charge went off in the main street of Herzliya, a town north of Tel Aviv, police said. Passers-by said the charge had been placed in a plastic bag containing food and left in a garden outside a synagogue.

Majali meets Islamic team

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali met Monday with a delegation of the federation of Islamic Societies in the United States and Canada currently visiting Jordan. Dr. Majali briefed the delegation on the achievements of the university and explained the university policy towards students, which is based on equality, freedom and persuasion. The chairman of the delegation explained the role of the federation in influencing American public opinion for the benefit of the Arab cause. The delegation earlier visited the Sharif College and the Islamic Cultural Centre in the university.

Royal Automobile Club to study new service on roads

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Automobile Club (RAC) will soon implement a project for setting up and operating a comprehensive system for service on roads and is preparing a feasibility study for the project, RAC sources have said. The sources added that the RAC is making contacts with several automobile clubs in the world which have this service. The project includes the use of several vehicles to render services to drivers as well as the necessary repairs in case of mechanical failure on roads. The service would also include first aid to victims of road accidents, towing damaged cars and securing the transport of the drivers and passengers to their destinations. The project, the biggest and the most ambitious of the RAC so far, aims at ensuring public safety on the country's road and curbing the number of road accidents.

Gunmen take over Peruvian embassy in Dominican Republic

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (R) — Unidentified gunmen burst into the Peruvian embassy Monday and seized the ambassador's wife, three daughters and some diplomats as hostages, a local radio station reported. Radio Central said the ambassador, Raoul Gutierrez Vargas, was not in the embassy at the time. The radio said police had surrounded the building, Rafael Rivera, interior minister of this Caribbean island republic, was trying to negotiate with the gunmen. The hostages included the embassy's second and third secretaries, the radio said.

NATO calls off military exercises

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO Monday called off an exercise in northern Greece after the Greek government decided not to take part because of a dispute with Turkey involving an Aegean island. Greece announced its withdrawal from "Apex Express 82" at the weekend because NATO's southern allied command would not include in the exercise the island of Lemnos, which lies in a disputed area near the Turkish coast. A NATO spokesman said the decision was made by NATO's defence planning committee. Theoretically the exercise could have gone ahead without Greece on Wednesday, but NATO sources said it would have been practically impossible without the host country's participation and logistics support. About 9,000 troops, including the allied mobile force with units from the U.S., Britain, Belgium, West Germany and Italy, as well as Greek soldiers, were due to take part.

Lebanese sectarian clashes claim 10 lives in Shouf area

BEIRUT (R) — At least 10 people were killed when fighting broke out between Christians and Druze Muslims at a Christian funeral Monday in the Israeli-occupied Shouf mountains, according to sources on both sides.

It was the highest death toll, for one day, in clashes which have erupted sporadically in the area over the last few weeks between rightwing Christian militiamen and fighters representing the Druze Muslim community. The Shouf mountains and the northern port of Tripoli have been Lebanon's two major trouble spots in recent weeks, while battered Beirut, patrolled by the Lebanese army and U.S., French and Italian troops, has been relatively calm.

Both Christian and Druze sources said Monday night that a Druze group opened fire on a Christian funeral in the town of Kfar Nabrakh, 40 kilometres southeast of Beirut.

But a spokesman for the predominantly-Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) said the fighting was a family vendetta, rather than a factional or political clash, and sought to play down its significance.

He said a Druze family opened fire on a Christian funeral because Christian militiamen had killed members of the family a few days earlier. One of the Druze attackers and about nine Christians were killed, he said.

Security sources said three of the Druze attackers and 10 Christians were killed and 16 people wounded.

Israeli forces technically control the Shouf area but maintain only a light presence. An Israeli military spokesman said Monday night Israeli forces had sealed off the area around Kfar Nabrakh to prevent fighting from spreading.

More foreign troops

Lebanon asked Austria and Belgium earlier Monday if they were willing to send troops to expand the three-nation peace force in Beirut, foreign ministry officials said.

Lebanon has already approached Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden and South Korea on the same subject and expects replies

this week, state-run Beirut Radio said.

The foreign ministry officials said the request was made at separate meetings Monday between Foreign Minister Elie Salem and the Austrian ambassador and Belgium's Charge d'Affaires.

President Amin Gemayel has called for the multinational force, now made up of some 4,000 men from the United States, France and Italy, to be boosted to 30,000. Lebanese officials say they are waiting for a positive response from the countries contacted before making any formal requests for troops.

Sunday night Britain said it would give careful consideration to the Lebanese approach.

No firm commitments of troops were known to have been made, except for an offer of 2,000 men from Morocco.

Early rains promise good agricultural season

By Affah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Torrential rains in Jordan during the past two days hold promise of a good agricultural season this year.

The season has just begun and "rain has come at the most appropriate time for the irrigation of the various grains all over the kingdom," according to Minister of Agriculture Under-Secretary Dr. Salem Al Lawzi.

Dr. Lawzi advised all farmers to continue with planting seeds, particularly corn and barley, directly after rain stops. Fruitful trees, were positively affected, especially olive trees. "For olives were washed from dust and hence production would be ideal and clean," Dr. Lawzi said. "Jordan would face gradual depression in the next few days and consequently rain would continue. The country has been under the influence of a depression which originated in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea," Dr. Ali Abanda, director of the Meteorological Department said.

He added that depression will

slowly and gradually continue towards the east and cold wind is

expected in the region with a gradual drop in temperature.

Dr. Abanda pointed out that quantities of rainfall on the northern and central heights exceeded the expected quantity during the whole month.

To avoid traffic jams and road accidents during these prevailing weather conditions, Lt.-Col. Ahmad Dumour of the Public Security Traffic Operations Department advised drivers not to drive unless for urgent matters.

"If obliged to drive, people should drive as slowly as possible and avoid using brakes," he told the Jordan Times.

"Visibility is clear in most places, but the more people drive to the west of the capital, the less visibility, he said.

Lt.-Col. Dumour said that more car accidents took place during the past two raining days compared to other days.

Normally accidents take place daily, while during the last 2 days we have been informed of 50 to 55 accidents."

Danish minister says there should be direct negotiations

By Samira Kaware
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, current president of the European Council of Ministers, said Monday that direct negotiations between all parties concerned in the Middle East conflict is the only way of achieving lasting peace.

Speaking at a press conference prior to his departure for Copenhagen at the end of a 3-day visit to Jordan, Mr. Ellemann-Jensen said that "no effort from outside should or can replace direct negotiations between the parties concerned."

The Danish foreign minister described his talks with King Hussein and top-level Jordanian officials as "substantial" and said that Jordan "should play a crucial role in the peace process."

But he also warned that "peace is only possible if both Israel and the Palestinians admit that their maximum aims are unattainable." However, he declined to define to what the term "maximum unattainable aims" referred.

He said that the 10 European Community members had welcomed the proposals of U.S. President Reagan made on Sept. 1 although they did "not go as far as some Arabs and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would wish, nor as far as the European Community would wish."

He also said that the PLO would receive "vital political concessions" if it were to "recognise Israel's right to exist and renounce terrorism."

He denied press reports that while in Beirut, he had called for a visit by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to Copenhagen. He said that the statement attributed to him had really been that if Arafat had something new to tell the European Community, he would be received in Copenhagen.

He said no invitation had been extended to Mr. Arafat to visit Copenhagen, and that the matter had not even been considered.

Upon departure from Amman, Mr. Ellemann-Jensen was seen off by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, European Community ambassadors to Amman and the honorary consul general of Denmark in Jordan.

Iraq says latest Iranian attack crushed

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Monday it had crushed Iran's latest attack in the southern sector of the Gulf war front and killed 1,000 Iranians.

A high command communique quoted by the official news agency said Iraqi forces were chasing the fleeing remnants of the Iranians.

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Iranians had penetrated up to five kilometres into its territory since it launched a new phase of its week-long offensive west of Dezful two days ago. Iran said it had advanced twice that far and had captured three Iraqi military outposts.

Monday's communique gave no indication about the territorial position of the opposing armies and said only that the fighting was "opposite" the Iraqi governorate of Misan (formerly Amarah).

It said the "battleground was filled with piles of Iranian burnt and

torn corpses besides the destroyed equipment."

Iraqi planes and helicopters raided Iranian positions, inflicting heavy losses and returning to base safely. Iranian artillery shelled the towns of Basra, Khanaqin and Mandali, it added.

Earlier Iran said Monday its forces captured three Iraqi military outposts in fresh fighting and clerical leaders called up new conscripts to help win the 25-month-old Gulf war.

Princess Basma gives birth to a baby boy

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Court has announced that a baby boy was born to Her Highness Princess Basma and her husband Walid Al Kurdi on Monday. The newly-born was named Saad.

World Council of Churches condemns Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC) condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and called on the Israeli government to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 599 stipulating the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

In a statement a copy of which was delivered on Monday to Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif, the WCC expressed its solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people and support of Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity.

The WCC protested against the Israeli practices of preventing international humanitarian agencies from visiting detainees and obstructing the arrival of aid sent to the victims.

The statement calls on the United Nations and the world governments to help find a solution for the Palestinian issue and to support the initiatives forwarded for finding a comprehensive and just solution in the area as well as securing the right of the Palestinian to self-determination and providing the opportunity for the Lebanese to build a unified Lebanese society.

Asked if any progress was being made towards an Israeli withdrawal, he said: "Things are still as they were."

U.S. special envoy Morris Draper, trying to secure the removal of all Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon, paid a flying visit to Syria last week after shuttling between Lebanon and Israel.

Mr. Iskander contrasted the circumstances in which Syrian troops entered Lebanon in 1976 and those in which he said the Israeli army entered the country in 1982.

"Syrian troops entered on the basis of a request from the legitimate authorities and in accordance with an Arab summit decision and Syria's free will in order to stop the civil slaughter that was happening," he said.

"These forces made great sacrifices to perform their mission and when their mission is ended

4 African countries discuss OAU Tripoli summit

RABAT (R) — The summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) due to open Nov. 23 in Tripoli was a key topic at talks this weekend among leaders of Morocco, Niger, Guinea and Senegal, sources close to the government said Monday.

The four countries were among 19 African states that boycotted the Tripoli summit when it was first convened in August in protest against the presence of a delegation of the self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

The sources said the question of whether to attend the summit this time or not was discussed in the Moroccan city of Fez by Presidents Sekou Toure of Guinea and Seyni Kountche of Niger, and Senegalese Foreign Minister Mustapha Niasse.

Officials gave no details of the talks conducted by King Hassan

and Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta, but the sources said the Moroccan position on the OAU issue was explained to them in detail.

In a broadcast Saturday, King Hassan said Morocco would attend the summit "if legality is restored," meaning only on condition that resolutions of the previous summit, held in Nairobi, were implemented. These called for a ceasefire and a self-determination referendum in the Western Sahara.

Foreign Minister Niasse and President Kountche left Morocco Monday and President Sekou Toure returned home Sunday.

During President Kountche's two-day visit a bilateral trade agreement was signed and he conferred with King Hassan and Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, while his Foreign Minister Duouda Diallo had talks with his Moroccan counterpart M'hamed Boucetta, officials said.

Syria says no withdrawal until Israelis leave Lebanon

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria says no progress is being made towards a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and reiterates that it will not pull out its own troops until the Israelis leave.

Syrian information Minister Ahmed Iskander told Reuters in an interview Sunday that September's Arab summit in Morocco had agreed that Syria and Lebanon would discuss withdrawal of Syrian forces "in the light of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon."

"The Syrian forces will not withdraw from Lebanon before the Israelis because of Lebanon's need for the Syrian forces," Mr. Iskander said.

Asked if any progress was being made towards an Israeli withdrawal, he said: "Things are still as they were."

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"Syrian troops entered on the basis of a request from the legitimate authorities and in accordance with an Arab summit decision and Syria's free will in order to stop the civil slaughter that was happening," he said.

"These forces made great sacrifices to perform their mission and when their mission is ended

and our brothers in Lebanon consider that it has finished, these forces will withdraw."

The minister went on: "But there is a new element—the barbaric Israeli invasion of Lebanon and Beirut, which made Lebanon's need for our forces greater than ever. In consequence, the Israeli forces must withdraw immediately and then there will be no problem over whether our forces remain or are withdrawn."

Asked about President Reagan's latest proposals for Middle East peace, Mr. Iskander said: "We do not believe that the American administration wants a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

The U.S. proposals suggest self-rule for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan but rule out an independent Palestinian state.

Mr. Iskander said an Arab delegation led by King Hassan of Morocco, which visited Washington recently to discuss Arab and U.S. ideas for peace, was still waiting for the answers to written questions it had submitted to the state department.

The minister declined to say what the questions were.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam was a member of the delegation.

The Arab team was sent by the last Arab summit, which approved an Arab peace formula demanding an independent Palestinian state but also containing a clause widely regarded as implicitly recognising Israel's right to exist.

Pym starts 'listening' trip to Amman today

LONDON (R) — Britain's Foreign Secretary Francis Pym leaves for Jordan Tuesday to get a first-hand appraisal from King Hussein of renewed peace efforts in the Middle East.

The three-day official visit will be Mr. Pym's first to Amman since he took over as foreign secretary last April and British officials stressed it would be a "listening" trip.

"Mr. Pym will be going to hear what King Hussein has to say about the latest moves," said one official. "He is not going with any new peace initiatives."

British officials see Jordan as a central country in peace moves. They said Britain was encouraged by Jordan's positive response to the U.S. proposal for a Palestinian homeland on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and King Hussein's call for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to recognise Israel.

"We've always felt the PLO's refusal to recognise Israel was a stumbling block to peace," said one source in Mr. Pym's party. British officials added that Mr. Pym would be particularly interested in a personal account of King Hussein's talks last month with PLO chief Yasser Arafat.

British officials feel King Hussein is in a position to revive momentum in the Middle East peace process and said Mr. Pym would willingly help in any bridge-building role.

Last month Mr. Pym visited Syria and Egypt, where he discussed prospects for peace. Otherwise he has had little time to devote to the complexities of Middle East politics since replacing Lord Carrington, who quit as Foreign Secretary in the furore when Argentina seized the Falkland Islands and precipitated a war with Britain.

Lord Carrington had taken a leading role in European efforts to make peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours and planned to visit Jordan in April.

While in Amman, Mr. Pym will also have talks with British businessmen on promoting trade with Jordan. Exports already run well over £100 million (\$170 million) a year.

Biography of Mr. Pym page 3

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Begin appears before massacre commission

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's army chief warned the cabinet that Falangist militiamen who carried out the Beirut massacre of Palestinians were bent on revenge, a member of a judicial commission revealed Monday.

The disclosure came when Prime Minister Menachem Begin appeared before the commission, which is investigating Israel's role in the slaughter of hundreds of civilians last September.

After telling the inquiry no one could have foreseen the tragedy, Mr. Begin was handed the minutes of a cabinet meeting which was briefed a few hours after Israel sent Falangists into the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

The Christian militia, under orders to root out commandos, moved into the camps of their Palestinian opponents after Falangist leader Bashir Gemayel was assassinated.

One of the commission members, reservist Gen. Yona Efrat, said the minutes showed that

Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan told the Sept. 16 cabinet meeting there would "be an outburst of revenge such as there never has been."

He quoted Gen. Eitan as saying: "already today Druze have been killed. Its an outburst that is unprecedented. I already see in their (Falangists) eyes what they are waiting for."

Mr. Begin sounded surprised when he was questioned about the minutes. He replied quietly: "I can only say that none of the minutes... it didn't light up any red lights on the basis of those remarks."

The prime minister said that, at the Sept. 16 cabinet meeting, only one minister—Deputy Premier David Levy—raised the possibility that the Falangists might run amok.

Mr. Levy did not ask for a debate, he added.

Pressed by the three-man commission to say why he had not taken more notice of Mr. Levy's remarks, Mr. Begin replied that he was engaged in drafting a com-

muniqué at the time.

After initially refusing, Mr. Begin agreed to set up the inquiry when the government came under intense public pressure for a high-powered, independent investigation.

His testimony, given in a classroom on the heavily guarded campus of Jerusalem's Hebrew University, lasted only 45 minutes. He began by declining an opportunity to read out a personal statement and opted to face immediate questioning from the commission.

In his testimony, broadcast live by Israeli radio stations, Mr. Begin said: "At the time nobody could have thought there was a possibility of this (massacre) happening."

Israeli forces had no reason to distrust their Falangist allies. "Our experience up to that time had been that they had behaved like a regular army force," he added.

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon has already testified to the com-

mission that he authorised the move into the camps after consulting generals and intelligence chiefs in Beirut.

Mr. Begin said he did not know the militia had entered Sabra and Shatila until the cabinet meeting. The first he heard of the massacres was in a British Broadcasting Corporation radio report on the afternoon of Sept. 18, two days after the slaughter began.

The commission, which has been sitting for three weeks, was already being told that Israeli tank crews posted near the camps saw some of the killings and notified their commanders on Sept. 17.

On Sunday, a general told the inquiry that the Falangist operation was briefly halted by Israeli soldiers on Sept. 17, but was resumed on Gen. Eitan's orders.

Mr. Begin was asked whether he should have been better informed by Israel's intelligence, security and military organisations about what was happening in the camps.

Leaders of Gulf Cooperation Council members begin meeting in Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and rulers of the five other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council began a two-day meeting here Tuesday on coordinating economic, political, security and defence policies as a step towards eventual union of their countries.

They will also discuss the Iraq-Iran war, Lebanon and Middle East peace efforts in which Saudi Arabia is playing a key role.

The summit's main highlight will be endorsement of a two billion dollar investment fund, which Bahrain Finance Minister Ibrahim Abdel-Karim said would operate both regionally and internationally.

The fund, which will be based in either the United Arab Emirates

(UAE) or Kuwait, is to be launched next month when a unified economic agreement approved a year ago at a summit in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, will come into effect.

Under the agreement, which aims at creating a common market, trade, travel and tariff barriers among the six Gulf Cooperation Council countries will be lifted on Dec. 1.

The framework agreement, which covers petroleum and all other economic areas, is the first major outcome of the council since it was formed by Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE 18 months ago. It followed Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Iran revolution and the Gulf war.

The economic integration of the six, which produce about one-fifth of the non-Communist world's oil, is complex and is expected to take some time to achieve.

Internal security and defence are the immediate worries of the pro-Western, conservative countries, especially because of the two-year-old Gulf war on their doorsteps. Non-Arab fundamentalist Iran has made fresh territorial gains in its latest offensive against Iraq.

Bahrain Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, whose country's relations with Iran soured following discovery of an alleged Iranian-backed plot last December, said last week the prime reason for creating the council was to ensure the member sta-

tes' security. But he said the council was not directed at any one.

The Gulf war has already cost the council's member states nearly \$30 billion in financial aid to Iraq, but there is little else they can do for fear of precipitating superpower intervention, which, they say, they do not want.

The council has frequently appealed to Iraq and Iran to agree to a peace settlement and has also backed international efforts aimed at halting the conflict.

Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan Ibn Abdulaziz told the Saudi daily Al-Bilad that a Gulf defence plan prepared by the council's defence ministers would be submitted to the summit, but he did not elaborate.

The council's Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Ibrahim Al-Sobhi has said that unifying defence would take longer to achieve.

Plans for a unified security pact have been set back following Kuwait's objections to an extradition clause in a bilateral security agreement proposed by Saudi Arabia.

The kingdom signed similar agreements with Bahrain, Oman and the UAE soon after the Bahrain plot affair as a step towards unified security pact.

This week's summit will also endorse an agreement last month between Oman and South Yemen on normalisation of relations.

MIDDLE EAST

Zionist holocaust proves final resolution of liquidation

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are excerpts from articles on the Zionist holocaust in Lebanon published by Concerned Citizens of the United Kingdom in London.

"Do Israel's ends in Lebanon, now also those of America, justify the horrendous means," asks a New York Times editorial, and then specifies its disturbed conscience, saying: "Only if the Palestinian roots of the problem are properly addressed at last."

Americans may have an unlimited capacity for self-delusion about Israel, but Israel itself has no illusions about the proper way to address itself to those roots: pull them out and destroy them. The Zionist holocaust in Lebanon leaves no doubt about it.

And even if Israel, at last, gradually accords some sort of home rule to these "animals" and "harmful" can this ever justify the brutal, savage, inhuman crimes she is committing against humanity. Every man and woman, with some humanity in them, must know what Israel is doing and must rise to stop it.

In Towards a Final Solution in the Lebanon, appearing in New Society, Aug. 19, 1982, Schenckman and Shone conclude the horrifying story of Israeli crimes in Sidon with these words:

"What is recorded here is not explicable in terms of excess. Neither the nature of war nor human character are responsible for the crimes against humanity inflicted on the Palestinians. A state and institutions which deny the existence of a people at once displaced and disinherited, denied civil rights and refuse national existence, lead inexorably to the final solution of liquidation."

In Israel's Policy Liquidation in Lebanon, appearing in The Guardian, June 26, 1982, Michael Adams has no illusions either:

"Israel does not covet one single square inch of Lebanese soil. My heart sank when I heard Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin, say this in a television interview on June 21. For I remembered vividly how one of his predecessors, Levi Eshkol, had said on the opening day of the Six Day War in 1967 that Israel has no intention of annexing even one foot of Arab territory."

Today Mr. Begin's meeting with a more sceptical response than Eshkol received in Europe, at least, although the capacity of the American for self-delusion about Israel and its intentions seems to be unlimited.

...Lebanon's invasion has provided for those with eyes to see a significant pointer to Israel's underlying intentions in the Middle East and the methods by which the Israelis hope to achieve them.

...In 1967, a determined effort is being made to disguise the intentions and to mislead public opinion inside and outside Israel about the methods the Israelis are using in the Lebanon...

The slaughter of civilians
(The Zionist Federation's adv-

ertisement asserts) with what in other circumstances might have been taken for a macabre sense of humour, that in the Lebanese operation, the Israeli Defence Forces took maximum precautions to ensure that the civilian population would not be harmed."

The casualty figures from the Lebanon cannot yet be precisely determined, partly because the destruction is on such a terrible scale and many bodies are still buried in the ruins, but also because the Israeli authorities have done their best to prevent any independent witnesses, especially the officials and relief workers of the United Nations and its agencies, from going to see for themselves the extent of the carnage. Preliminary estimates published by the Lebanese government put the dead at 10,000-12,000 Lebanese and Palestinians and the injured at about twice that number.

Israel's casualties numbered 220 dead - giving a ratio of approximately 50 Arabs killed (most of them civilians) for every Israeli soldier. The disproportion and the fact that so much of the slaughter was caused by Israel's ferocious use of air power against largely undefended civilian targets, have raised a terrible question mark over the motivation for the invasion and the true intentions of those who ordered it.

Human obstacle

"For Jabotinsky and for those like him who carry Zionism to its logical conclusion, it was always obvious that the Zionist objective could only be achieved by force. It was wishful thinking to suppose that the Arab population of Palestine could be persuaded by any other means to abandon their birthright. Sooner or later this human obstacle would have to be removed."

Mr. Begin's government especially since General Sharon became its guiding spirit, has been the first government in Israel to face this crucial problem fairly and squarely. Probing the limits to which it was safe to go without losing American support, it has ventured further and further into the realm of open confrontation with the Arabs. And it has been reassured to find every time that at worst, after bombing the Iraqi nuclear reactor or shooting a dozen teenagers on the West Bank, or annexing the Golan Heights, the Americans might delay the next shipment of F-16 fighter bombers for a couple of weeks.

Encouraged, Mr. Begin and his colleagues have moved closer and closer to their real goal of annexing the West Bank and Gaza and transforming them outright into districts of their Greater Israel. But still there remains that terrible human obstacle: the Palestinian people.

Liquidate them!
When GENERAL Sharon per-

sued Begin to allow him to embark on the invasion of Lebanon, was him as merely to eliminate the PLO as a fighting organisation? Or was there a different, a much wider objective? It is a question many people have asked and the most authoritative answer to it has come from a man who has been closely associated for longer than anyone else now living with the Zionist movement and the emergence of the Jewish state, the former president of the World Jewish Congress, Dr. Nahum Goldman.

In the course of an interview in The Guardian on June 18, Dr. Goldman told the paper's Paris correspondent that he thought the Israeli action in Lebanon "out of all proportion to the threat faced on the northern border" (of Israel). And he went on to say, in what was surely a carefully considered judgement: "The apparent aim is to liquidate the Palestinian people - something you cannot do to four million people."

"I believe it was a true verdict and that the Israeli intention in Lebanon has not been to minimise the enemy casualties but, on the contrary, to make them as heavy as possible, as part of a deliberate policy to intimidate, to terrorise, to persuade Palestinians and Lebanese alike, and the rest of the Arab world as well, that so terrible is Israel's strong arm that anything is better than to end in the way of it."

The Holocaust

The horrifying story told by a Norwegian medical team - which had included Dr. Berge and two child core specialists, Oyvind and Marianne Moller - from Ain el Helweh, a refugee camp near Sidon, sheds a cruel light on what inhuman, savage means Israel is resorting to. (New Society, August 19, 1982.)

Peace in Galilee

Until a few weeks ago, 80,000 people lived there... The Israeli government called their invasion of Lebanon the "Peace in Galilee Campaign". About 120,000 Israeli troops, more than 1,000 tanks (500 of which ring besieged Beirut) and a formidable air and naval armada swept over Lebanon, nominally to safeguard the citizens of Galilee.

Cruel irony. The citizens of Galilee, its inhabitants for over a millennium, had been driven out in 1948 by the Israelis. The Galileans were the inhabitants now of Ain El Helweh...

The 1948 solution of expulsion had been temporary, but now the resolution of "Peace in Galilee" was intended as final... Dr. Berge describes the bombing pattern as like a grid. Waves of bombs saturated one segment, and then the next, until the entire camp had been encompassed. Then the first quadrant came again under methodical attack. The carpet bombing continued for ten days without respite...

Save lives!

...By June 9, the much reported

leaflets were dropped from the sky - instructing the populace to "flee for your lives". This was on the fifth day of bombardment. The bombing continued without cease as the leaflets floated down amidst the rubble. All roads out of the camp were under intense attack throughout the ten days. If the leaflets were of help to Israeli embassies abroad, they were useless to the victim populace.

Destruction of a city

Marianne Moller describes how this city of 80,000 was completely destroyed: "It smelled like dead bodies everywhere. It was devastated. One girl who worked with us in the rehabilitation centre went into the camp before me and said: 'There were bodies, dead bodies, everywhere on the street. I couldn't go on. I had to turn back from the camp.' And she knew of two shelters: 'One shelter collapsed on 500 women and children. Everyone was killed. In another shelter, over 200 women and children had huddled in fear. It, too, collapsed, killing everyone'."

Chris Giannou, a Canadian surgeon, also saw the scene in Ain el Helweh. He says it "was one of an apocalypse; it was like a lunar landscape. It was full of craters, blackened craters filled with rubble and debris, slabs of concrete and twisted iron bars..."

Hospitals bombed

...The government hospital was a landmark visible for miles. During the four days that Giannou was there, it was under attack... For the next days there was no water, none for cleaning and no drinking water for the sick and dying. Patients and staff drank intravenous infusions...

Hospitals did not exist?

On June 9, Giannou spoke to an Israeli officer about the shelling of the Lebanese government hospital. Steinar Berge also appealed to an Israeli tank commander to cease the attack on Hospitals. But shelling continued. When Berge pointed out the locations to the tank commander he noticed that the commander's map had no markings for hospitals. But later both Oyvind Moller and Chris Giannou saw the maps at the Israeli command headquarters. The photographs of the area had the hospitals clearly marked...

Medical staff arrested

At the Sidon hospital, the Israeli army ordered everyone out. Patients had to stand in the sun for three hours. The hospital was searched. One doctor was allowed to assist in a birth. The Israeli army then arrested almost the entire male medical staff...

"They lined me up", Oyvind remembers, "and made a large X on my back. They made a half-moon mark, with another half-moon mark facing it, on my back."

We were lined up in a row. We had to place our arms on the person standing in front. Seven soldiers were guarding us. We were then taken to a convent school surrounded by large walls. There were two school yards. Soldiers told us to get down on our knees with our hands forward. My hands were pulled behind by back and tied together. I was blindfolded. I heard all around me screams of pain. Then there were shots. We were taken into the large school yard. Inside there were between 500 and 1,000 prisoners."

Civilian casualties

Reports International Herald Tribune, June 17, 1982:

While figures seem to be only guesses, Lebanese police said Monday that 9,583 persons had been killed and 16,608 others wounded since the start of Israeli air raids on the country on June 4...

The Mneimnes' building, which six families once shared, had been bursting with relatives and friends, who, ironically, had come from what they thought were riskier quarters of the city to seek refuge from the intensive Israeli bombing... Five minutes after the cease-fire between Syria and Israel began at noon last Friday, an Israeli bomb scored a direct hit, collapsing the building into a heap of cement, bricks and twisted steel...

Francisco Nosedá, chief of the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross, refused to openly criticise Israeli conduct during the war, but he did say there was "certainly a disproportion" between the heavy losses among civilians and those believed to have been inflicted on Lebanese and Palestinian combatants...

Four days later The Times, London (June 21, 1982):

Casualty figures in Lebanon have usually been difficult to acquire... However, Red Cross and Lebanese police officials estimate that up to 14,000 people may have died since the Israeli invasion began two weeks ago and up to 20,000 people may have been wounded...

The highest casualty toll outside Beirut was in Sidon, where police say 1,109 people died and 3,681 were wounded. A further 1,167 people died in the Sidon Palestinian camps of Ein al-Helweh and Mieh Mieh, where 1,859 people were wounded.

In Tyre, 1,200 men, women and children were killed in the Old City and in the Palestinian camp of Bourj al Shemali, Rashidieh and al-Bass. The wounded came to 2,018. Hundreds of people died in the villages across southern Lebanon, particularly along the Litani River. The police say that 768 were killed in the villages of Adloun, Sarafand, Amoun, Jbaa, Arab Salim, Maghdousheh, Jez-

zin, Fitouli, Ghamé Ghassemieh, al-Ghazieh, Harouf, Room and the town of Nabatieh. The wounded in these locations amounted to 2,834...

In the Beirut suburbs near the airport road roundabout a further 165 people died and 215 people were wounded. The most horrific toll of casualties, however, was in the capital.

In West Beirut, no fewer than 2,461 people were killed by Israeli air strikes, by artillery fire from the land and from Israeli naval vessels...

Shelling hospitals

Even hospitals have not been spared by Israel. Reports The Times of August, 4 1982:

Of all the unhappy civilians caught in the Lebanon, few can be as shocked, demoralised and despairing as the 800 men, women and children whose home was and is the Dar al Ajaza Islamia Hospital in West Beirut.

The 800 are a mixture of senile geriatric patients, mentally retarded adults, and children with mental problems. The five-storey hospital is precariously located near the Palestinian ghettos of Sabra and Shatila. Frequent targets of Israeli bombardment, but the immediate surroundings are residential, and hospital Vice-Director, Azzam Houry, says there were no hidden military targets of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation nearby.

The closest "acceptable" target, a stadium where the PLO stored ammunition and the Lebanese stored grain, is about half a mile off.

The Red Cross flags that always flew over the hospital are still flying - now gashed with shrapnel holes and tattered at the edges. A psychiatric nurse, Mohammed Othman, says: "I don't know why they want to hit us. We are 90 per cent Lebanese here. And all of them, you can see, are helpless". He points at a roomful of old women, slumped in chairs or leaning against the walls, mulling to themselves. "I can only think it was a mistake. We have been here for more than 30 years so there is no way they did not know what we are..."

Phosphorus bombs

Reports The Guardian of July 31, 1982:

Three-year-old Ahmed Baitam, his face and part of his chest covered with severe burns, was tied to the bed with soft bandages. As Dr. Amal Shammas leaned over to point out the injuries caused by burning phosphorus, the child's heart stopped. The boy, who was declared dead an hour later, was among 14 members of a single family who were hit by a phosphorus shell in Wednesday night's shelling of West Beirut by the Israelis. His twin five-day-old

sisters were dead on arrival. His aunt, grandmother, and grandfather, as well as four cousins, were severely burned. His mother, another aunt, and two other children suffered less severe, but still serious burns.

The doctor said the wounded were trapped for two hours in the cellar where they lived. "Nobody could get to them because of the shelling. That's why I think the babies died." Phosphorus ignites on contact with the air and continues to burn as long as there is an air supply.

Liquidation of a city

There can be no more telling a conclusion, than the Sunday Times' report of Aug. 8, 1982:

The American Ambassador to Lebanon, Robert S. Dillon, finished composing a confidential cable to the U.S. State Department in Washington. Embassy staff, he wrote, had just witnessed 90 'unbelievable' minutes of destruction as Israeli suddenly escalated its attack on West Beirut just before a ceasefire was due to come into effect.

"Simply put, tonight's saturation shelling was as intense as anything we have seen. There was no 'pinpoint accuracy' against targets in 'open spaces'. It was not a response to Palestinian fire. This was a blitz against West Beirut."

"Our 2100 hours ceasefire announced in advance over local radio stations was transformed instead into a massive Israeli escalation. At best this will be interpreted as the result of U.S. impetus; at worst as another example of U.S.-Israeli collusion in the war in Lebanon. The magnitude of tonight's action is difficult to convey. The flare of exploding shells reflected against the cloud of smoke was an awesome sight... a city burning. This was drafted at 2330. It is finally quiet."

Next day, President Ronald Reagan composed a cable to the Israeli leader, Menachem Begin, the man responsible for the action that so appalled Dillon. The cable wished Begin a happy 69th birthday. It was a greeting remarkable not only for its premature birthday (the Israeli prime minister's birthday is not until Aug. 16) but for its lack of harmony with the sharply-growing mood of anger in the United States and elsewhere at Begin's conduct of the Lebanese war.

For that war is beginning to look less like an attempt to flush out the Palestinian Liberation Organisation's guerrillas than a slow, brutal process of extermination. The bombardment has become more and more indiscriminate, killing hundreds of civilians.

Yet, at the same time, large numbers of PLO fighters have survived, and many of their ammunition dumps and strongholds are still unscathed. Although ceasefire has followed ceasefire, these have been broken by one side or another often at the stage where the cornered PLO guerrillas have seemed on the point of surrender-

ing to leave the devastated city. The surge of anger that this has caused across America was best captured by one of the country's most distinguished TV commentators, John Chancellor, when he delivered from the rubble of Beirut the most damning attack against Israel ever made in a U.S. news broadcast.

"The Israel we saw here yesterday", he said, "is not the Israel we have seen in the past. The stench of terror was all across the city. Nothing like it has ever happened in this part of the world. I kept thinking of the bombing of Madrid during the Spanish civil war. What in the world is going on? Israel's security problem on its border is 80 kilometres to the south. What is the Israeli army doing here in Beirut? The answer is that we are now dealing with an imperial Israel which is solving its own problems in someone else's city - world opinion be damned."

The Israelis explain the bombing of the city by saying that their only aim is to drive out the PLO, who are deliberately using civilian buildings to protect their guerrilla strongholds and their ammunition dumps. That justification is becoming harder to sustain.

Most disturbing of all is Israel's use of the phosphorus bomb - an incendiary weapon which on detonation throws up a distinctive white cloud. The Israelis have increased the use of these bombs as markers so that aircraft and artillery can pinpoint targets.

The effects of phosphorus burning are sickening to behold. Early last week, a man in his late 40's was carried into La Haut Hospital, covered with small phosphorus burns. An Oxfam America volunteer saw him. The burns were right through his skin and subcutaneous tissue down to the charred muscles in his arms and chest. His left leg dangled off the operating table. His foot was burned off and the exposed cartilage was still smouldering. When his nose was pinched, puffs of smoke appeared from his lungs. He was burning inside for six hours. He will not survive.

According to Dr. A. Tona, a Norwegian orthopaedic surgeon with one of the teams in West Beirut, over 90 per cent of the casualties he treats are civilians and many of them have either multiple burns or shrapnel injuries. The phosphorus victims who do survive do so only after amputations.

Medical personnel now say there are further dangers of cholera and typhoid epidemics, and even plague from the fast-multiplying rat population. A British surgeon who asked not to be identified said the combined effect of so many people in a small area with dangerously unsanitary conditions was a time-bomb just waiting to explode. And before leaving West Beirut on the orders of the Canadian government, Ambassador Aracand said simply: "It is truly a scene from Dante's Inferno."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:20 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
17:40 Children's Programme
18:00 Telematch
18:30 Local Programme
19:30 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Spotlights
22:10 Arabic Series
22:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy
21:30 Documentary
22:00 The Great Depression
22:10 News in English
22:15 Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
and purely on 2500 KHz, SW

4:10 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:20 In Concert
15:00 Concert Hour
15:05 Instruments, Old Favorites
15:10 News Summary
15:15 Top Twenty
15:20 Newslet
15:30 Date with a Star
15:40 Evening Show
15:45 News Summary
15:50 Evening Show
15:55 News Summary
20:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Internews 06:45

Financial News 06:55 RadioTimes 07:00

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

* The French Film Week, at the Amman Chamber of Industry, "Premier Voyage" by Nadine Tringault, at 8:30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

* Paintings by Ma'moun Dobbai, at the Goethe Institute.
* Paintings by Yusef Hussein, at the British Council.
* Exhibition of Pakistani handicrafts, at the Alia Art Gallery.

VIDEO

* CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12:30 noon, 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luweidhih, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Epiphanius Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:36 (Sunrise) Fajr
05:17 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:20 Dhuhr
14:20 Asr
16:40 Maghrib
18:03 Isha

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 34403
Spanish Cultural Centre 34403
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 417195
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Yaman Municipal Library 84355
University of Jordan Lib. 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabbal Luweidhih. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

Liass Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Liass Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:30 Agaba (RJ)
08:35 Agaba (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:15 Riyadh (SV)
11:00 Cairo (EA)
14:35 Beirut (MEA)
16:00 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
16:15 Cairo (RJ)
16:20 Larnaca
16:25 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 London, Paris (RJ)
17:45 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
17:45 Madrid, Tripoli (RJ)
18:05 Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
18:15 Cairo (RJ)
19:00 Amsterdam (KLM)
19:15 Karachi (BA)
20:45 Beirut (MEA)
21:05 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
21:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
00:35 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (MEA)
09:35 Beirut (KLM)
11:00 Vienna, Paris (RJ)
11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:30 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:05 Cairo (EA)
12:15 Larnaca
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:45 Riyadh (SV)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:45 Beirut (RJ)
17:15 Kuwait (RJ)
19:15 Dhahran (RJ)
19:30 Damascus (RJ)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, police, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 23041
Traffic police 66390
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in J.S.
Belgian franc 72.8/ 73.2
Dutch guilder 129.7/ 130.5
Egyptian pound 356.5/ 360.3
French franc 50/ 50.5
Iraqi dinar 636.6/ 643.3
Italian lire (for 100) 24.6/ 24.8
Japanese yen (for 100) 131.9/ 132.7
Kuwaiti dinar 1224.2/ 1224.6
Lebanese lira 86.1/ 87.8
Omani rial 1055/ 1062.3
Qatari riyal 104/ 108.3
Saudi riyal 106.2/ 106.7
Swedish crown 48.4/ 48.7
Swiss franc 163.2/ 164.2
Syrian lira 63.7/ 65
UAE dirham 99.6/ 99.9
U.K. sterling pound 604.8/ 608.4
U.S. dollar 365/ 367
W. German mark 140.7/ 141.5

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be partly cloudy, cold and rainy. Winds will be northwesterly moderate freshening at times. In Agaba it will be partly cloudy with scattered showers and northerly fresh wind and seas rough.

Lowest temperature in deg. C
Amman (shaded) 10/14
Agaba 14/21
Deserts 9/15
Jordan Valley 15/19

Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 14, Agaba 22. Humidity reading: Amman 95 per cent, Agaba 67 per cent.

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in J.S. per kg.

Apple (American) 240/280
Apple (European) 240/280
Apple (Double Red) 220/180
Apple (Golden) 220/180
Apple (Japanese) 250/200
Apple (Local) 250/200
Apple (Starline) 220/180
Banana 260/200
Banana (Mekammar) 220/180
Beans

Jordan Times

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Deliver dreams—by mail

TO AVOID delay in receiving, processing and taking decisions on government paperwork and other businesses, the prime minister, according to a recent report in Al Ra'i newspaper, has instructed all public sector departments and agencies to hand-deliver their mail to the Prime Ministry, rather than rely on the services of the post office. In effect, this is an official testimony that our postal services, which are an integral part and a function of many other government services, are not adequate enough to meet government needs, and, subsequently, the country's.

We can understand that because of low salaries, absence of modern technology and some mismanagement, our post office is not equipped to handle mail as efficiently and speedily as is the case in developed countries. But, first, is it the right thing to single out government mail for speedy delivery when many citizens also need to get their work done through the post office in given, often short, periods of time. Secondly, is it not more useful to utilise whatever extra resources that are going to be employed by government departments to speed up internal mail deliveries

in improving existing post office services? Could not the cost of a new motor cycle or a car be channelled into buying a modern letter-processing machine? Or the driver's salary paid to one more postman or used to increase present low salaries? Would not another vehicle on the road increase the probability of traffic accidents? Or the cost of the fuel it would consume in a year be added to the post office's budget in capital or recurrent expenditure?

Not long ago, the Ministry of Communications was talking about a new programme to widen and deepen its post office department's services to include paying bills and obtaining birth certificates by mail, and, to tell the truth, we enjoyed it. If the post office did just that, we seriously but happily thought, there would be no more waiting for hours to pay traffic fines, no endless queues outside government health departments and, evidently, no need to travel as far as a letter can reach.

For a while until recently, we hoped a dream could come true, by mail. But until that happens, we must not lose hope.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arab weight needed behind Jordan-PLO joint stand

The message His Majesty King Hussein sent to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat was on the latest political contacts in the world arena, and the question of co-operation and coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

Expressing the aspirations of the people of the West Bank to see the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship crystallised within the framework of a federation, and stressing the need for joint action by the two peoples, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij made his statement Sunday.

The joint Jordanian-Palestinian action thus proves to be the cornerstone of Arab efforts and should be energetically formulated in the final shape of the struggle for the liberation of the occupied territories.

The sufferings of the two peoples through all the stages of the Zionist threat will always remain

the essential element of their integrated march.

Today, the Arabs find themselves facing the consequences of the Balfour Declaration, which was the springboard for all the aggressive practices that threatened their existence and civilisation, still continued to this day. It is now a pan-Arab duty, after all that happened, to support the dam, blocking the flood that aims at uprooting them—the dam of Jordanian-Palestinian solidarity, the real backbone of any joint Arab action.

The Balfour Declaration was a step on an evil path, and it is time for the Arab to issue a proclamation to their coming generations to purify the history and the geography of the region. A proclamation that undertakes to render all possible support to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian march, as the initial step for putting an end to the nightmares of oppression.

Al Dustour: A stand that should be solidified

Addressing the 20th batch of the Royal Military Academy graduates, His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples are governed by deep-rooted ties of religion, blood, history and geography, and, nevertheless, by mutual aspirations, common dangers and a fate to continue their march together.

Such historical ties invariably extend to the present time and situation in which the Palestinian people in the occupied territories find real support rendered to them unconditionally, despite all the obstacles created by the Zionist occupation.

The occupation authorities' attempts to ruin such ties by creating anti-national groups, such as the Village Leagues, could not weaken the long-standing relations that tie the two peoples together.

Jordan maintained its national responsible stand, and stood up to its historical commitments,

which dealt a severe blow against such anti-popular trends.

The great majority of the Palestinian people under occupation courageously committed themselves to an anti-occupation attitude, regardless of the high price and deep sufferings they had to pay for their uncompromising stand towards the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Such a brave stand deserves to be properly solidified and supported.

The King in his speech stressed that any solution to the Palestinian question should be based on United Nations' resolutions and according to its charter, international laws and human rights, the entirety of which clearly defines the boundaries between war and peace in the region.

To achieve such a noble goal of putting an end to all the evils of occupation, the Jordanian-Palestinian integrity should be rendered all possible support.

DE FACTONOMICS

Stage-setting with a tilt

President Reagan announced his initiative for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict on the first of September this year. His proposals were timely, coming in the wake of the Israeli brutal invasion of Lebanon and its devastation of the belongings of the Palestinian refugees, their communities and families.

About a week afterwards, the Arab summit in Fez concluded with the adoption of an Arab plan for peaceful settlement in the Middle East. It was then clear that a gap exists between the American initiative and the Arab plan. However, the gap was much wider between the Israeli refusal to both positions and each one of them.

The new American initiative was received well by the Arabs, not because they accept it altogether, but because it reflected a serious intention on the part of the Reagan administration to vigorously pursue its efforts for a peaceful settlement without constraining itself to the role of the moderator.

However, since early September, the pressure has shifted to the Arab side to adjust and toil in the setting of the stage for possible peace negotiations. The Arabs were told frankly that this would be their last chance to reach a settlement. If they did not adjust accordingly, they would suffer in many ways not only from a prolonged Israeli occupation of Lebanon, but also from a *de facto* annexation of the West Bank and Gaza, from fighting in the Bekaa valley to push the Syrians and Palestinians out of Lebanon, from unfavourable developments in the Iraq-Iran war as well as from destabilisation of some Gulf states.

The American administration is also pressuring the PLO to recognise Israel unilaterally as a prior condition to provide a seat for the PLO at the negotiating table. In contrast, America will not consider using its economic and military aid to Israel of about \$3 billion a year. To make things more unbalanced, the Israeli occupation authorities are creating new settlements, despite President Reagan's proposals, and making the life of Palestinians under occupation unbearable.

Even the Palestinians of 1948 whom the Israelis call Israeli Arabs now feel their land and future being threatened.

I believe that the Arabs, including the Palestinians, have shown their keen interest in establishing peace in the region. We now need a clear American signal that Reagan's initiative will be acted upon and

that our issue is not given lower priority in the midst of American elections, the strengthening of the Lebanese central government and other matters.

I do not see, how allowing the present Israeli government to have a free hand in settling the remaining Arab land in the West Bank as well as destroying Arab educational institutions will encourage Arab moderation and bring forward a negotiating spirit.

Well, this is exactly what Begin's government want, but why isn't the American administration pressuring Begin? Are we going to wait for the replacement of Begin? Definitely, any successor would appreciate the present Arab attitude much more than Begin does, but for how long are we going to wait?

Indeed, the present Arab moderate position may also

present the last opportunity for a peaceful settlement in the region. Not that another Arab-Israeli war necessarily is in the pipeline, but a failure for the Americans to present a positive signal and action to the Arab side will arouse suspicions and hesitation. Furthermore, the Americans must set a starting date as when to initiate the negotiating process in the field.

Otherwise, Arab radicalism and fundamentalism will be enhanced considerably. In the midst of Arab frustration and Israeli intransigence, credibility will be seriously questioned.

The European Community is partly responsible and also capable of narrowing the gaps between possible negotiators. The EEC and its individual members should work in that direction and help in assigning fair roles and adjustments to the parties involved.

By T.A. Jaber

U.S. elections

Reagan's dominance weakened

By David Nagy

WASHINGTON — The U.S. elections this past week add up to trouble for Ronald Reagan both as president and as a potential candidate for reelection in 1984. Despite White House attempts to interpret the result as a moral victory, voting trends emerging from the 2 Congressional and state elections tell a different tale.

For the short run, the conservative Republican president stands no chance of dominating the Congress the way he did during his first 21 months in office because the House of Representatives now has a much larger liberal-to-moderate Democratic majority.

For the longer run, the outcome suggests that the broad base of public support Mr. Reagan put together in his landslide 1980 presidential election victory has fallen apart.

In Congress, the key to his problems is that the Republican loss was worse than most professional political analysts on either side had predicted — 24 to 26 seats, or more than double the average losses of the party in control of the White House in off-year elections since World War II.

The practical effect is that, in the view of analysts ranging from Democratic House Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill to Republican Congressional leaders, the president will now have to seek compromise on a number of issues.

These include defence spending increases, welfare programme cuts, reform of the nearly bankrupt social security pension system and control of the federal budget already more than \$100 billion in the red.

In the present Congress, which will go out of business in January after a brief "lame duck" session to complete unfinished business, Mr. Reagan brooked no compromise on most of his major economic progress. Although the old House and a nominal Democratic majority of 243 to 192 for most of the session, he usually got his way

by holding Republican ranks solid and winning support from a bloc of about 50 conservative Democrats.

The solid Republican ranks had already begun to crumble late this year as moderates deserted him on votes concerning moral issues and conservatives jumped ship when he proposed a \$98.3 billion tax increase to hold down spending deficits.

The moral-issue proposals, including a restriction on abortions, failed. The tax increase passed, with much right-wing grumbling. But Mr. Reagan's coalition had already begun to crack. It is now in far weaker shape, with the addition in the House of new Democrats and the ousting of a number of first-term conservatives elected in the "Reagan revolution" of 1980. Two House seats in Georgia to be decided in a Nov. 30 election look like being won by the Democrats to push total gains to 26.

Some White House officials have tried to shrug off these results, saying they had predicted losses in this range all along and that such losses were only expectable given the impact of economic recession and high unemployment. The White House also stresses that the Republicans held their Senate majority intact at 54 to 46 which is true but something of a false issue.

For most of the campaign, no one in either camp had suggested that the Democrats could regain control of the senate under the best conditions.

Voting results showed that the prediction of a Democratic upset was wrong only by a whisker. A shift of about 43,000 votes out of tens of millions cast in five states — Missouri, Vermont, Rhode Island, Nevada and Wyoming — would have given the Democrats exactly the five extra victories they needed to recapture control of the Senate.

Other Republicans, too, won by the slimmest of margins. Most publicised example was congressman Bob Michel of Illinois, Republican leader in the House

and a key Reagan ally, who barely defeated a little-known Democratic challenger in an area hard-hit by unemployment and economic downturn.

By contrast, most successful Senate and House Democrats were winning by wide margins. Behind this trend lie danger signals for the president, should he decide to seek reelection.

When he defeated then-president Jimmy Carter in 1980, Mr. Reagan won the majority support of almost every voting bloc and made heavy gains among even such traditional hard-core Democratic groups as blue collar workers.

It was said that, under his leadership, the Republican Party had destroyed the traditional Democratic power base. This year, according to interviews with thousands of voters, those trends were reversed with Democratic candidates winning solid majorities of almost all demographic categories.

Geographically, Democrats scored big gains even in the west and south well-known bastions of conservative strength for Mr. Reagan and the Republicans. On the eve of the election, White House aides said privately that they doubted the election results would affect Mr. Reagan's decision on whether to seek reelection. The standard line of presidential advisers is that this president is not a man to walk away from a job unfinished, and that they expect him to run again in November 1984.

Mr. Reagan will come under heavy pressure from Republican strategists to decide one way or the other by early next year as such Democrats as Senator Edward Kennedy and former Vice President Walter Mondale are already testing the waters.

If Mr. Reagan decides not to run it would leave his Republican Party vulnerable to a blood bath of competition between right wingers and the moderate wing headed by Vice President George Bush.

LETTERS

Praise the Lord -- not Israel

The following letter was written to editors of the Praise the Lord programme, Trinity Broadcasting Network at Tustin, California. The writer is presently in the United States.

I am an attorney from Jordan visiting California and I often watch your TV programme. Although I like and respect most of the impartial ministers who participate in your programme, e.g., Arthur Blessitt and others, I feel it is my duty as a Christian to draw your attention to the following facts:

Firstly, your programme, "Praise the Lord," should be changed to "Praise Israel" since your main objective is to generate propaganda for Israel via the Lord's name. Through your efforts, American Christianity has become a hindrance to peace in the Middle East and world peace in general. Through your programme you are misleading the American public and are polluting it directly and indirectly with your political and religious sympathies for Zionism and the state of Israel.

Even your Saturday morning cartoon programmes for children have the same objective. In my opinion, your advertisements for Christians to visit the Holy Land in Israel is wrong and misleading. The Holy land, which is occupied by Israel, is in Arab territory (West Bank of Jordan). There are other misleading issues which I could comment on, but it would take pages to list them.

Secondly, our Lord in His Ten Commandments said, "Do not kill." It is astonishing how you American Christians support the Israeli massacres of Palestinians, particularly when many Palestinians are dedicated Christians.

These killings began with the 1948 massacres of Qibya and Deir Yassin (Belin's Irgun) and are followed by many other barbaric massacres.

The recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon has left thousands of Arabs dead and homeless, not to mention this past September's brutal massacre of Palestinian refugees in Sabra and Shatila. The massacre of Palestinians in their camps is a unique tragedy in human history.

Thirdly, you know quite well that the unjust U.N. resolution of 1948 replaced Palestine with Israel and uprooted the Palestinians — the legal owners of the land.

Consequently, millions of dispersed Palestinians are living in exile, misery and destitution; and have been replaced by Zionist, alien immigrants from all parts of the world. The Palestinians who have remained in Israel are tortured savagely and have suffered more than the Jews under the Nazi persecution.

The barbaric Israeli invasion of Lebanon has resulted in the unique and savage massacre of Lebanese and Palestinians and has led to a new holocaust and further dispersal of Palestinians. If Jews from all over the world are drawn to Israel and welcomed there, why shouldn't the existing dispersed and suffering Palestinians be welcomed in their legal homeland which was confiscated by Israel?

Lastly, the American Christians should take the initiative in buttressing world peace which is challenged and threatened by the turmoil and boiling situation in the Middle East.

Unless the Palestinians form their sovereign state in their homeland independent of any military occupation, the Middle East conflict will never be resolved and world peace will be endangered. Thus, we expect American Christians to participate in establishing peace with justice — a concept of justice that is not diluted by world politics and prejudice. Amen.

Sincerely Yours,

Emily Bisharat, Attorney
Amman, Jordan

Indira's grip on India's affairs remains tight

By Bernard Melusky

NEW DELHI — Her hair is now greyer and she sometimes seems careworn, but Mrs. Indira Gandhi's smile is as disarming as ever and her grip on India's affairs remains tight.

Mrs. Gandhi, prime minister since 1966 except for a spell of nearly three years in opposition, celebrates her 65th birthday on the 19th of this month still very firmly in the saddle and with no visible rivals for power on the horizon. As happened during the term of her late father independent India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru, even political opponents sometimes shrug their shoulders when the question of an eventual successor is discussed.

"After Indira, who? is little more than an academic question since the prime minister appears in perfect health and not at all inclined to retire from the political stage. But the answers, by friend and foe alike, reveal the almost complete lack of any national rival. Either in her own Congress (I) Party or among the fragmented opposition.

Nehru's lieutenants and opponents included a body of experienced men who had fought alongside him for decades to attain India's independence from the British raj.

But after a brief period following his death when the prime

minister was Lal Bahadur Shastri, it was to his inexperienced daughter Indira that the Congress Party leadership turned.

The decision and its consequences illustrate some of the special circumstances of the world's largest democracy which comprises states of vast linguistic, cultural and religious differences.

The central government in New Delhi faces a variety of regional issues including demands for greater autonomy, inter-state conflicts and small secessionist movements.

It has to perform a continuing balancing act to maintain national cohesiveness. To succeed, a prime minister must be a figure of national stature, not identified too closely with any area, caste or religion. A proponent of secularism like her father, Mrs. Gandhi fills the bill admirably and millions of Indians from the educated elite to impoverished and illiterate villagers recognise it.

They sometimes disagree with her bitterly on specific issues, deplore her methods and accuse her of seeking to create a Nehru-Gandhi dynasty. But they acknowledge her unique position as a supra-regional leader.

No real power base

The Nehru family, Hindus of the priestly Brahmin caste, came originally from Kashmir and settled in Allahabad in what is now Uttar Pradesh state. From this

predominantly Hindu northern part of India, Mrs. Gandhi's grandfather and father emerged as giants of the Congress-led independence movement. But Mrs. Gandhi has no real power base in any one state. Her home state of Uttar Pradesh voted overwhelmingly against her when she lost general elections in 1977 after two years of emergency rule.

But India had a short-lived view of how the country could function without her. A coalition of opposition groups known as the Janata Party took power in 1977. Despite the presence of such veteran and well-known politicians as Morarji Desai and Jagjivan Ram, both of whom had previously served under Nehru as well as Mrs. Gandhi, it quickly disintegrated into bickering and power struggles.

The scene was set for Mrs. Gandhi to return in a landslide election victory in January 1980. Sourness engendered during her emergency rule evaporated as Indian voters showed they wanted a leader capable of government with a firm hand back at the helm.

Since then, her younger son Sanjay, who became a powerful figure during the emergency, was killed in a plane crash in June.

Mrs. Gandhi's sorrow was compounded because the accident deprived her of a dynamic lieutenant and potential heir. Her eldest son, Rajiv, a commercial airline pilot, was drafted in to fill

the vacuum. Rajiv has impressed many as a decent man, but he has yet to exhibit Sanjay's drive and forcefulness or show the charisma, leadership, qualities and tactical shrewdness that characterise his mother.

Sanjay's death also created a problem for Mrs. Gandhi when his widow, Maneka, began to flex her own political muscles. Maneka, ordered out of the prime minister's residence in March, says she plans to oppose Rajiv in his parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh at the next general election. Her foray into politics has drawn large crowds but poses little political danger to Mrs. Gandhi.

The prime minister is probably more concerned with problems caused by dissident Congress (I) members in several states, deriving less from ideology or opposition to Mrs. Gandhi herself than from personal and factional power struggles.

She has generally managed to defuse the quarrels. Her unchallenged authority in the party and supreme position as a vote-catcher override potential rebellion against Congress (I) leadership at state level.

The Congress (I) Party is a largely obedient party without leadership rivals and an opposition divided into numerous parties, several of which are headed by former Congress giants.

The opposition groups frequently stress their desire for unity, but the results are negligible. Congress (I) is in opposition in a few states, like Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, but elsewhere it rules.



On the national level there is no

visible challenge and unless something unpredictable happens, Mrs. Gandhi's rule over India should extend until the next general elections due in 1985 and probably well beyond.

Set the record straight about Italy and Beirut

To the Editor:

The editorial on Shatila and Sabra of Sept. 21 rightly asks: "Where was the peacekeeping force? However, it fails to say that the withdrawal took place so early at the insistence of the American government. The mood in Rome certainly was more in favour of accepting Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's request to keep the force after the evacuation of the PLO."

And it is only the Americans who seemed excessively intent on minimising their own casualties," as is shown by the fact that the Marines kept strictly within the perimeter of Beirut Harbour.

After the assassination of Bashir Gemayel, voices were immediately heard from Rome to the effect that the force should be sent back. This became the position of our government, as expressed by Mr. Colombo, before the massacres became known.

The Reagan administration did not accept the proposal until two days after the massacre was committed.

There is no need for polemic. Simply, after attending so many conferences at which American colleagues have questioned the willingness of Europeans to cooperate in non-NATO contingencies, I think the record should be set straight.

Giacomo Luciani,
Istituto Affari Internazionali,
Rome.

-- From the International Herald Tribune

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SPORTS

Robson names 20-strong squad for England's clash with Greece

LONDON (R) — England manager Bobby Robson Monday called up three uncapped players to his squad for next week's European Soccer Championship clash against Greece but decided skilful midfielder Glenn Hoddle was not fit enough to make the trip.

Robson, continuing to promote young players in the search for a winning England blend, brought in Sammy Lee, Danny Thomas and Paul Goddard from the team which won the European under-21 Championship last month.

Midfielder Lee, who captained the under-21 side, has been a key figure in Liverpool's recent successes which have carried them back to the top of the League and into the quarterfinals of the European Cup.

"He has packed a lot of experience into his years with Liverpool, playing in so many important games that I'm sure an England debut will not unnerve him if he does get picked," Robson said.

England, who drew 2-2 in Denmark eight weeks ago in the first European Group Three match, suffered a 2-1 beating by West Germany in a friendly here last month. Group Three com-

prises Denmark, England, Hungary, Greece and Luxembourg.

West Ham striker Goddard was included in the party for a World Cup qualifier in Hungary last year but did not play.

Coverly defender Thomas, 21 on Friday, gets his chance because of injury to Viv Anderson and is the latest of a clutch of black players drafted into the senior squad.

But black wingers John Barnes and Mark Chamberlain have been relegated to the under-21 party to play in Athens on November 8, 24 hours before the senior team face the Greeks in Salonika.

Ray Wilkins, England's captain this season, is out because of injury but fellow midfielder Hoddle has not been given the chance to take over.

Robson watched Hoddle make his first division comeback in Tottenham's 1-1 defeat by Watford last Saturday after eight weeks absence with damaged knee ligaments.

"Glenn didn't look completely fit. This will be a highly competitive game and we will need every player to be 100 per cent fit. It was obvious to me on Saturday that he was struggling to push him-

self before he was really ready," he said.

But Hoddle, who appeared briefly in the World Cup in Spain, is to get his first chance to play for England's new manager against Luxembourg here next month.

Manchester United winger Steve Coppell and Liverpool defender Phil Neal, two of England's most experienced players are recalled to the squad.

Coppell has been plagued by knee trouble this year, but Robson said the injury appeared to have cleared up completely.

Omissions from the squad which faced West Germany included defender Russell Osman, midfielder David Armstrong and striker Cyril Regis.

Squad: Goalkeepers: Peter Shilton, Ray Clemence. Defenders: Phil Neal, Danny Thomas, Phil Thompson, Terry Butcher, Alvin Martin, Kenny Sansom.

Midfield: Gary Mabbutt, Sammy Lee, Bryan Robson, Graham Rix, Alan Devonshire. Strikers: Steve Coppell, Ricky Hill, Paul Mariner, Tony Woodcock, Tony Morley, Paul Goddard, Luther Blissett.

South African cricket officials face prospect of second rebel tour flop

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African cricket officials face Monday the prospect of a second rebel tour flop this year after the Springboks crushed the Sri Lankan cricketers in a one-day match on Saturday.

With only four of the scheduled 14 games played, the visitors have a record of one draw and three defeats and the rest of the programme offers little comfort, with two more one-day and two four-day matches against South Africa to come.

Saturday's poor showing also means the tour, arranged by top South African Cricket Union (SACU) officials Joe Pamensky and Ali Bacher, could turn into a financial disaster.

The Springboks had an almost embarrassingly easy 189-run victory over the tourists and there were murmurs among the crowd of 9,000 that the Springboks had eased up when the result became inevitable.

Captain Peter Kirsten, at best a medium-paced change bowler at provincial and county level, bowled his full entitlement of 11 overs while the side's four seasoned pacemen bowled only seven each.

The poor attendance at the one-day international has clearly

worried SACU officials.

"We don't want to con anybody. We never have intended conning the public," said former Springbok captain Bacher after the match. "Rather than knock the visitors we should realise how good our own players are. I honestly believe we could take on the best in the world."

Added Pamensky: "The Sri Lankans have played everybody else in the world and they know how good they themselves are. What they didn't know was how good we are."

Sri Lankan player-manager Tony Opatha commented: "We knew the Springboks were good, but we didn't realise they were that good."

Opatha said his side's poor showing was due to nerves, but added: "We now know what we're up against—a side as strong as any in the world."

There is little question that the Springboks, who have been barred from international arenas since 1970 because of boycotts over South Africa's racial segregation policies, remain a formidable force well capable of taking on any world side.

The ironic twist in this tour is that by signing up players from a

non-white cricketing nation the SACU were trying to demonstrate the multi-racial nature of the sport here.

Sri Lanka is the latest member of the seven first-class cricketing nations and played its first test in February.

"If nothing else, it's a political breakthrough. Black players are competing in South Africa—and having a ball. That's the message we'll get through—that there is no racism in our cricket," Pamensky said.

The Sri Lankans have played against a number of non-whites, including black Transvaal province schoolboy player Shakes Grootboom, a medium pace bowler and part-time coach in the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg.

There seems little prospects of generating a big gate at any of the remaining fixtures after Sunday's debacle and paying the estimated one million rand (\$870,000) cost of the tour is proving a major headache.

The SACU have been unable to find anyone to sponsor the tour and even the state radio station, in a daily commentary usually more given to anti-communist propaganda, appealed to fans to at-

end games.

South African Breweries, the country's monopoly beer maker, got its fingers burned when it backed an eight-match tour by a group of rebel English players in March.

Despite the presence of such players as Graham Gooch, Geoff Boycott and John Emburey, the visitors went home without a win after a drap series of games, were banned from test cricket for three years for daring to parade themselves as an England XI while South African cricket fans generally chose to stay home.

Most of the players who took part in that tour are now back in South Africa on lucrative close-season contracts with provincial sides.

No-one has confirmed the amounts paid to either the English or Sri Lankan rebels to come here, but reports from Colombo put the figures for the current tour at \$43,000 to 70,000 a man.

One other rebel effort to break South Africa's sporting isolation was staged by soccer authorities in July. When that tour broke down in chaos only half way through, Football Council President George Thabe stated publicly there would be no more.

McNamee wins biggest tourney of his career

TOWSON, Maryland (R) — Unseeded Paul McNamee of Australia won the biggest tournament of his career with a marathon victory over top-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina in the final of the \$200,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) classic here Sunday night.

The score was 4-6, 7-5, 7-5, 6-3.

The four hour and 32 minute baseline endurance test was the longest singles final in the 12-year history of the WCT tour. McNamee, ranked 63 in the world, won \$100,000 and the fourth-ranked Vilas collected \$40,000.

It was the 27-year-old Australian's first win against Vilas in four meetings.

McNamee had reached the final despite having returned to the WCT circuit only last month after being out of action in August with a recurring back problem that made him seriously consider retiring from the game.

In his previous two tournaments the Australian had been eliminated in the second and first rounds and Monday he was playing with a left ankle injured in Tokyo last week.

Both men stuck to baseline rallies to share the opening two sets. In the third, Vilas looked like taking control when he broke to a 3-2 lead with a superb backhand passing shot.

But in the eighth game an error-prone Vilas conceded his service on a sloppy backhand and then failed to score a point in the final game.

The 30-year-old Argentine, however, took the fourth set easily and jumped on to the fifth set, breaking McNamee in the first game.

But the Australian immediately broke back. Playing confidently, he again broke Vilas' service in the fourth game with the help of a double fault and three careless groundstroke errors by Vilas.

With McNamee now hitting out aggressively, the rest of the set went on serve. Vilas saved four match points in the eighth game and one in the final game, but on the next point McNamee clinched his upset win when a Vilas backhand return hit the top of the net and fell back into his court.

McNamee's only previous singles title of significance came at a Grand Prix event in Palm Harbor, Florida, in April 1981.

Visiting Norwegian soccer team to play local clubs

AMMAN (J.T.) — Due to bad weather conditions, it has been decided to postpone the soccer match between the visiting Norwegian team and the Ramtha football club team scheduled to have taken place at 3.30 p.m. Monday. The match will now be held today, Tuesday.

The Norwegian team arrived in Amman on Sunday for two matches—one with the Ramtha team and the other with Al Wihdat team scheduled for Wednesday.

The Norwegian team is comprised of non-professional players six of whom are from Norway's national team. The rest are members of the under-21 national team.

The visiting team will be representing Norway at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984.

The team's trainer, Mr. Tor Rost Fossen, said that Norwegian soccer has recently witnessed a tangible development through the intensification of training and international matches whether on the national level or club level.

Torrance of Britain bags Portuguese golf

LISBON (R) — Sam Torrance of Britain won the rain-reduced Portuguese Open Golf Championship by four strokes here Sunday, leaving Australia's Greg Norman the top money winner on the European circuit this year.

Norman, the first Australian to win the European money title since Norman von Nida 35 years ago, was back in Australia while his rivals fought out the final tournament in Lisbon.

England scrambles to one-wicket victory over Western Australia

PERTH (R) — England scrambled to an undignified one-wicket victory over Western Australia Monday. But there was an even bigger scramble to blame the pitch for the low scoring.

That England won at all was almost entirely due to Derek Randall who was eighth out for a pugnacious 92.

As it was, England still needed another five runs when last man Bob Willis came to the wicket. But he and wicketkeeper Bob Taylor hung on to steer England to the winning total of 209 for nine, the only score above 200 in the four innings.

Scores in the match were: Western Australia 167 and 197, England 156 and 209 for nine.

Both captains—Willis and Kim Hughes—said the pitch had given an unfair advantage to the bowlers. Hughes said some cracks in the pitch were an inch wide. Willis said it was too damp at the start and the cracks started appearing on the first day.

An England victory seemed a mere formality at the start of the final day when they resumed their second innings at 168 for five, needing only 41 more runs to win.

But fast bowler Terry Alderman grabbed four wickets for

seven runs in 20 deliveries to produce a knife-edge finish.

Alderman removed Derek Pringle, Geoff Miller, Randall and Norman Cowans as the score crashed from 187 for five to 204 for nine. He finished with five for 67 off 22.2 overs and match figures of 10 for 130.

Dennis Lillee finished the match with six for 117, a performance which bodes ill for England in the first test.

Randall and Pringle put on 105 in 41 minutes before Pringle pulled a ball from Alderman and as caught by Graeme Wood just forward of square leg for 24.

Alderman then had Miller, batting despite an injured finger, caught for six before finally trapping Randall into chasing a wildish ball and edging a catch to wicket keeper Rod Marsh.

Randall's 92 came from 136 deliveries in 166 minutes and included nine fours and one six.

Alderman trapped Cowans leg before for one but could not make the final breakthrough that would have brought the state side an astonishing win.

Hughes said the strip on which the match was played had caused problems since it was laid less than five years ago. "The cracks in the

pitch were more than an inch wide in places—and it certainly made it very difficult for the batsmen," he said.

But he declined to blame the pitch for his side's defeat. "If we had held our catches we would have won. In fact I don't think anyone in the English side would have got past 30 if we had accepted our chances."

He added that he had no doubt the pitch for the first test, starting here on Friday, would be much better.

Willis said England's bowlers should have been able to dismiss Western Australia for fewer than 167 in the first innings. But he was very pleased with young fast bowler Norman Cowans, who took seven wickets in the match.

The twin failure of opening batsmen Chris Tavare and Graeme Fowler was far from disastrous, he added. "Lillee can get anybody out with the new ball, and I don't think any of our players should be shattered at getting out on that wicket," he said.

Willis said Miller's bruised right index finger was improving, but the selectors would keep a close watch on him during the week.

British Jockey Club deal secures Grand National future

LIVERPOOL, England (R) — The future of the Grand National horse race became even more secure Sunday night when the British Jockey Club signed a deal to buy the Aintree race course site for \$4,250,000 (\$7,055,000).

The deal, first announced on Wednesday, was hammered out after nine hours of negotiations with course owner Bill Davies Sunday. It brings to an end years of wrangling over the 270-acre course which threatened to drive the National, one of Britain's greatest sporting spectacles, into extinction.

Under the agreement, Davies receives an immediate £500,000, half of which is down payment on the total cash price with the other half for the right to stage next year's race on April 9.

The deal guarantees next year's running of the race and gives the

Jockey Club until May 1 to raise the total sum needed to buy the track.

A professional fund-raising team has been assembled by the club and fund raising will begin immediately. Initially money will be sought from within the racing industry at home and abroad and with the public being asked to donate to a worldwide appeal later on.

Strong support is expected from America and Ireland and already a large sum has been promised from an English racing enthusiast. Davies bought Aintree for £3 million (\$5 million) in 1973 but said later it was the worst deal of his life.

He offered to sell it for £7 million (\$11.7 million) last March but the figure was whittled down in prolonged negotiations with Jockey Club.

Soviets maintain lead in World Chess Olympiad

LUCERNE, Switzerland (R) — The Soviet Union maintained a slim lead in the World Chess Olympiad after the eighth round in which the established order was rarely challenged.

The Soviet chess masters held their lead with a tight 2.5-1.5 win over Hungary while England and the United States slotted into second spot one point off the lead.

England had a convincing 3.5-0.5 win over France and the U.S. beat Czechoslovakia 2.5-1.5.

Canada continued to surprise and held the Netherlands to a 2-2 draw while a young Australian squad was set to produce an even bigger upset by drawing with eighth-ranked West Germany. After three boards the West Germans, led by World Cha-

mpionship candidate Robert Huebner, were being held 1.5-1.5 with the fourth game adjourned.

Soviet players also lead in the women's event after beating fourth-ranked West Germany.

The round was noteworthy for yet another win by 19-year-old Swedish prodigy Pia Cramling who forced a win over fifth-seeded Yugoslavia.

Leconte defeats Fibak

STOCKHOLM (R) — French teenager Henri Leconte ended the attempt of Poland's Wojtek Fibak to win three straight Grand Prix tournaments by grabbing 3-6, 6-3, 6-3 victory over the Pole in the semi-finals of the Stockholm event Sunday night.

Fibak, who came here with the Paris title and a win of the Amsterdam tournament a week earlier, thus failed—just like he has three times before—to survive a Stockholm semifinal.

Leconte's opponent in the final will be another teenager, Swedish prodigy Mats Wilander, who defeated American Jay Lapidus earlier Sunday.

Fibak's patient, precise play gave way eventually to the 19-year-old Frenchman's power game. Leconte served aces, slammed home smashes and volleys, and whipped in backhand cross shots to come back from two games down in the final set and take victory.

Leconte served shakily in the first set, but broke Fibak twice in the second set before falling behind early in the decider. But he recovered well, breaking back for 2-2, then another break in the eighth game was crucial.

Wilander, 17-year-old French Open champion, had to survive 15 aces by Lapidus but his heavy baseline strokes carried him through.

Jordan Times
Tel: 667171



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VISITING JORDAN

A Chinese Group, representing the International Trade Association of the Republic of China, arriving Amman on Nov. 8, 1982. Their purpose is to meet Jordanian businessmen to promote trade relations between Taiwan and Jordan. During their stay, Nov. 8-13 at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, Jabal Amman, they will be happy to receive interested Jordanian importers and merchants, for any business negotiations, further, on Nov. 9, Tuesday, they will hold a Taiwan products display at the same hotel at 15:00 to 20:00 hours, which will include the following samples:

Textile, Travelling goods and bags, transportation equipment, hardware, electrical and electronic, houseware, baby items, sewing machine, stationery, military supplies, medical supplies, footwear, storage battery, glasses, jewellery, sundries and furnitures.

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TIME

NATO missiles in place next year: Kohl

Kohl to deepen relations with U.S.

(from Time interview)

Venice: Threatened again

(Time report)

The meaning of the U.S. elections

(Time cover package)

Handwritten signature and date: 10/11/82

British Airways to maintain Concorde services, Sir John says

LONDON (R) — State-owned British Airways will maintain supersonic Concorde services, the company's Chairman, Sir John King, said Monday after reports that the government intended to end public funding for the airliner.

Airline officials said the government was anxious to cut off the last £18 million (\$30 million) of annual support costs for Concorde by next March.

Sir John moved quickly Monday to dispel press speculation that the airline might scrap Concorde.

"Concorde services will go on," he said in a statement. "We are very happy about future prospects."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher named Sir John chairman in 1981 to put the airline into good financial shape. The aim is to sell off the company to private investors in 1984.

British Airways' six Concordes are expected to carry 100,000 passengers across the Atlantic this year and show an operating profit of £6 million (\$11 million).

The future was not altogether bleak, however. The airline's bosses thought Concorde's support costs could be halved without detriment to its airworthiness and the airliner was meanwhile becoming one of BA's best money-spinners, the report said.

With its capital costs written off, there was a good chance Concorde would move into an overall surplus within a year or two, the Times said.

The airline was pressing the government to extend support for another year and asking that £50 million (\$85 million) worth of spare parts be paid for by the government as part of the severance deal, it said.

"It will be some time before the present negotiations are completed, but the airline is clearly reluctant to scrap Concorde," the report said.

Meanwhile, State aid for recession-hit British industry was expected to be included in a government statement Monday projecting economic prospects in the run-up to the country's next general election.

The autumn statement to parliament by Finance Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe covers state spending, revenue and borrowing and shows expectations on the rates of inflation, unemployment and growth.

The statement could indicate how much money the government has available for next spring's annual budget, likely to be the last before an election that many politicians believe will be called next year.

Commentators predicted that Sir Geoffrey, whose formal title is Chancellor of the Exchequer, would bow to pressure from businessmen to relax the national insurance surcharge -- a payroll tax paid by employers.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the country's largest employers organisation, has been campaigning for the abolition of the surcharge.

Government sources indicated the chancellor would reduce it to 1.5 per cent from 2.5 per cent.

The chancellor is also expected to give broad hints about tax cuts in the spring budget.

Conservative Party Leader Margaret Thatcher was elected prime minister in 1979 on a platform of reduced taxes -- a pledge the Labour opposition says has been unfulfilled.

IATA says bankruptcy threatens world's airlines

GENEVA (R) — The world's airlines, hard hit by recession, are threatened with bankruptcy, massive subsidies or endless debts, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) said Monday.

Problems facing the industry are staggering and their overall losses for this year and next will probably be above the \$1.9 billion and \$2.1 billion previously forecast, it said in its 1982 annual report.

If present trends continue, operating costs and debts could outstrip the carriers' assets and revenues by late 1983, said the report to be presented to IATA's three-day annual meeting opening here Monday. This would give the industry a negative overall net value.

"The industry overall is currently performing a precarious balancing act -- walking a financial tightrope, with the abyss of bankruptcy on the one hand and the

slippery slope of subsidisation or permanent bondage to the loan market on the other," Director General Knut Hammarström wrote in the report.

IATA's 120 member airlines, in a financial tailspin since 1978, have proved highly susceptible to the world recession, inflation, high interest rates and rising fuel costs -- and will remain so in the foreseeable future, the report warned.

"There is no reason to expect that the early 1980s will be more settled, trouble-free or predictable than the preceding five years," the report said.

Nor can the industry expect help from increased passenger demand or cost-cutting technological breakthroughs, it added.

Since they always need large loans to finance purchases of new airplanes, the airlines have been

particularly hard hit by high interest rates.

Interest payments rose by 50 per cent in 1981 while total passenger traffic fell by one per cent and traffic over the North Atlantic -- the heaviest-travelled route in the world -- grew by less than two per cent for its smallest rise since 1975.

Looking ahead, the report estimated IATA airlines would have to perform the almost impossible task of reaching profit rates of six to 10 per cent this decade to finance the \$104 billion of investment they will need.

About \$50 billion of this would go for new airplanes, with peak spending times around 1985 when most of the present noisy, gas-guzzling planes are retired and 1990 when the first generation of wide-bodied jets is taken out of service. The rest would be for other fixed assets.

"It would appear that the only alternatives to profit at a 6-10 per cent level are an industry which is massively subsidised -- or an industry which is a hostage to the loan market," it said.

Excess capacity continues to

plague the carriers, the report said, with only 62 per cent of all seats filled on flights last year.

In addition, the industry lost an estimated \$1 billion through illegal ticket discounts, who cut prices by up to 70 per cent. Another \$600 million of potential income was blocked by national currency regulations, mostly in Africa.

The report said the industry had made some headway in reducing overall losses by cutting back staff, freezing or even reducing wages, cancelling or postponing aircraft orders and selling some assets.

But it remained a hostage to the recession, it added. "There can be no dramatic upswing in airline performance until the recession ends."

If the world economy recovers during 1983, the report said, airline losses could be reduced to \$1.4 billion that year and passenger traffic could rise by 4.2 per cent.

Interest rate payments would continue to rise, however, going from \$1.6 billion this year to \$1.7 billion next year and \$1.8 billion in 1984, it said.

Criticism mounts against France's economic ways

PARIS (R) — France ends its wage and price freeze amid mounting criticism at home and abroad of the methods used by the Socialist government to revive the economy.

France has been accused by neighbours of resorting to naked protectionism after announcing tightened import procedures and President Francois Mitterrand's administration has come under pressure from trade unions after nearly 18 months in office.

The unions staged a series of strikes directed at the government's recent austerity measures. A rejuvenated political opposition has added to the pressure by portraying the government's management of the economy as inept.

Stiff controls will now replace the four and a half month freeze, at least until the end of next year.

Many economists and commentators also think that the next six months will be crucial to the franc, already devalued twice since the socialists were elected as French productivity and competitiveness in international markets have declined. Last month the franc sank to a record low of 7.25 to the dollar.

A widely expected 100 billion franc (\$14.1 billion) trade deficit is also sapping confidence in the currency.

Mr. Mitterrand's ministers argue that last June's 10 per cent devaluation against the mark -- West Germany is France's major

trading partner -- will soon improve the trade figures.

But prompted by warnings from Foreign Trade Minister Michael Jobert, the government took a series of official and secretive decisions in the last three weeks to remedy the situation.

These are now under close scrutiny by the European Commission to see if they broke Common Market rules and have been widely interpreted as killing any faint prospects of trade liberalisation at this month's meeting of ministers from countries in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the first for 10 years.

Last month the cabinet proclaimed the need for drastic action and decided that all products sold in France must be labelled according to the country of origin and all customs documents for imports must be in French. It also introduced stricter controls for state companies on their use of foreign currencies and took measures to reduce energy imports.

More quietly, trade officials instructed state-controlled oil importers not to buy diesel fuel from the Soviet Union which Mr. Jobert says has turned a deaf ear to requests to trim its 12 billion franc (\$1.8 billion) trade surplus with France.

France has a tradition of swift action if it thinks its national interests are threatened and it followed this up with measures

aimed at Japan by declaring that all imports of video tape recorders, predominantly Japanese-made, must clear customs at Poitiers. And officials say that all imported hi-fi equipment would probably now have to pass through Clermont Ferrand.

Both towns are in central France, well away from the usual entry ports for Japanese and other imports.

French officials, worried about Japan's substantial trade surplus, said they were determined "play the Japanese at their own game". Japan is often criticised for impeding imports through various measures.

French newspapers recalled that Mr. Charles Martel repulsed invading Arabs in the battle of Poitiers in 732 and said that it was

chosen as a symbolic gesture against Japan's trade invasion.

Economists said that underlying all these moves is the government's realisation that it must bolster its domestic action with some external controls to help the economy.

Confidence among international bankers that the government will succeed is not high. Any forced third devaluation of the franc could signal economic disaster, the economists said.

France has in force Draconian foreign exchange controls and has also recently signed a \$4 billion stand-by credit agreement with international banks to swell its depleted currency reserves.

It is now relying almost entirely on severe wage and price controls for the next 14 months to bring

inflation below 10 per cent.

But in using controls, Mr. Mitterrand has annoyed his backers in the unions, although political commentators said the effects of nationwide strikes against the measures were limited and seemed more a token gesture than a lasting attitude.

The government's price strategy is not reach anti-inflation agreements with each sector of industry, only allow small price rises in the services sector and reduce traders' profit margins.

But its wage plans are causing the major political problem.

The government has decreed small rises for public employees and will limit rises in the large nationalised sectors of industry to the expected inflation rate of 10 per cent this year and eight per cent in

1983. It is hoping private industry will follow its example.

Political sources said this unexpected toughness from a Socialist government is likely to rebound against it in the municipal elections next March.

Against foreign criticism of his policies, Mr. Jobert has denied that any of the recent moves are protectionist. But West German Economics Minister Otto Lambdoff said that they go a long way down the road towards protectionism.

France was unable to obtain any concessions from West Germany during a recent summit meeting and its new restrictions are bound to strain relations within the European Community with the arrival of a centre-right coalition in Bonn, political sources said.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares were easier in fairly quiet trading though government bonds rallied from early lows to end little changed on the day, dealers said.

The chancellor of the exchequer's economic statement contained no surprises and reaction after the official close was muted, they added.

Lucas ended 15p down at 134. Plessey, ICI, Grand Met, GEC, GKN, Thorn, Hawker Siddeley and Bowater lost 4p to 7p and the F.T. index at 1500 Monday was down 8.8 at 618.1.

The London Stock Market appears incomplete today due to bad reception of wire services.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.6565/75	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.2216/19	Canadian dollars	
	2.5535/45	West German marks	
	2.8180/90	Dutch guilders	
	2.2305/15	Swiss francs	
	50.15/17	Belgian francs	
	7.2970/3000	French francs	
	1484.25/75	Italian lire	
	276.20/35	Japanese yen	
	7.5240/70	Norwegian crowns	
	7.3160/90	Danish crowns	
	9.0750/80	U.S. dollars	
One ounce of gold	408.00/409.00		

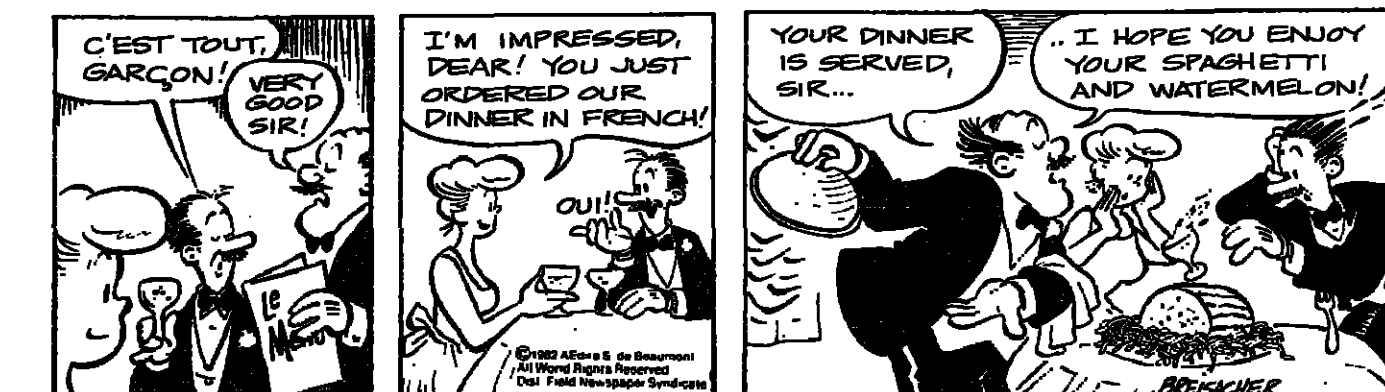
THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Dollar soars on world markets

LONDON (R) — The dollar rose to a record high against the French franc Monday and reached its highest level against the West German mark for six-and-a-half years.

In Paris, the dollar set a record of 7.3440 francs at the daily fixing session after Friday's close at 7.2620.

It was fixed at 2.5899 marks in Frankfurt, the highest rate since July 1976.

In London, sterling reached a six-year low against the U.S. currency, falling to 1.6565 from last Friday's close at 1.6638.

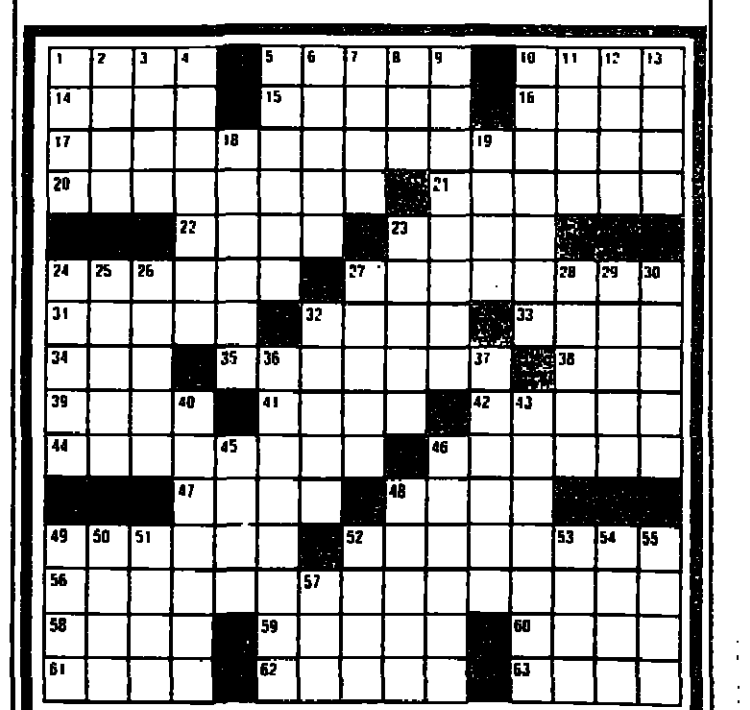
Monday's gains were due to Friday's higher than expected rise in the U.S. money supply figure, which is seen as possibly delaying further cuts in the high U.S. interest rates, which have underpinned the dollar for most of the year.

The central bank has said it is prepared to allow the money supply figure to fluctuate but dealers said it must balance its desire to get interest rates down and the economy moving with the need to prevent inflation rising again.

HOROSCOPE not received

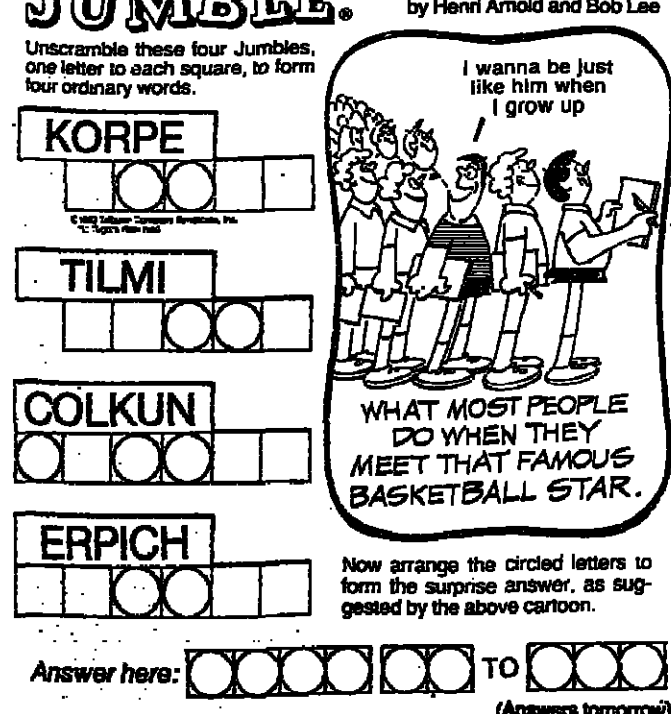
THE Daily Crossword by Sidney L. Robbins

ACROSS	1 Racing distance	31 Macbeth's title	56 Purchaser's privilege	19 Landlord's due
5 Enraged	32 Entree	58 Landed	23 Unadorned	24 Steps
10 Section	33 Medicinal amount	59 Early explorer	25 At that point	26 Desert
14 Kind of school: abbr.	34 Roman bronze	60 Pudding type	61 Combustible pile	27 Biblical patriarch
15 Zola girl and others	35 Practical person	62 January, in Madrid	63 Winter cover	28 Copy
16 Tune	36 Regret	64 Child's game	65 Reversions of property to the state	29 Snare
17 Finance feature	37 Eye part	66 Child's game	67 Reversions of property to the state	30 Snare
20 News output	42 Lee	68 Child's game	69 Reversions of property to the state	31 Snare
21 Doctrinal dissent	43 Fix a racket	69 Reversions of property to the state	70 Reversions of property to the state	32 Snare
22 Stygian	44 Gazelles	71 Reversions of property to the state	72 Reversions of property to the state	33 Snare
23 Encaged	45 Top-notch	73 Reversions of property to the state	74 Reversions of property to the state	34 Snare
24 Mos or	46 Otherwise	75 Reversions of property to the state	76 Reversions of property to the state	35 Snare
27 Dinner feature	47 Seed pods	77 Reversions of property to the state	78 Reversions of property to the state	36 Snare
	48 Nest sites	79 Reversions of property to the state	80 Reversions of property to the state	37 Snare



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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Yesterday's Jumbles: HYENA BASIC ADMIRE GENTRY
Answer: He felt like this after his laundry finally came back -- A CHANGED MAN

WORLD

Pope to visit Poland in 1983

WARSAW (R) — Pope John Paul II will visit his homeland Poland on June 18 next year, the official Polish news agency PAP said Monday.

PAP said the date for the visit, postponed in August because of martial law, was fixed during a meeting between Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and the military ruler Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski here.

The brief announcement by PAP did not say how long the visit would last.

It will be the second pilgrimage to Poland by the Pope, whose visit in June 1979 prompted nationalist and religious fervor and helped create conditions for the establishment of the independent trade union Solidarity.

Pope John Paul was the first reigning pontiff to set foot in a Communist country when he came here in 1979.

There has been deep controversy over his second trip. It was originally planned to coincide with celebrations on Aug. 26 marking the 600th anniversary of the presence of the Black Madonna icon, Poland's most revered religious symbol, at the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa.

But Poland's Communist military authorities asked him to postpone the trip and the celebrations were extended over a year so that the Pope would be able to attend.

The PAP report said the church and military leaders Monday examined "the situation in the country and expressed a common concern about maintaining and strengthening calm and social order and also conscientious work."

The allusion to a common concern for calm apparently referred to planned demonstrations and strikes on Wednesday, called by underground opposition leaders to protest against the ban on Solidarity.

Archbishop Glemp said Sunday that the church identified with the

nation's bitterness at the loss of Solidarity. "A nation which is humiliated has the right to protest, to demand its rights, to be itself," he said.

But he said earlier that the church opposed the protests called for Wednesday because they would bring further repression by the military authorities.

Pope visits flood-ravaged region in Spain

VALENCIA, Spain (R) — Pope John Paul Monday visited the Valencia region of southeast Spain, recently hit by floods which killed nearly 50 people.

More than a million people turned out to greet the pontiff, according to unofficial estimates. Crowds packed flag-bedecked streets and waved from balconies, and the facade of Valencia cathedral was decorated with a tapestry of flower petals.

In the cathedral square, the Pope addressed 3,600 old people and called for measures to prevent the aged from becoming strangers in their own society.

Valencia is famous for its oranges and firework shows and provided the Roman Catholic church with its two Spanish popes in the 15th Century.

Pope John Paul was to fly by helicopter Monday afternoon to Alcala, near Valencia, to visit one of the areas most devastated by the floods and console the victims.

Monday morning he met the judges of Valencia's unique court which meets outside the cathedral once a week to settle irrigation disputes. It is one of the oldest legal institutions in the world and dates back to when the Arabs occupied the region in the early middle ages.

Hijackers to be charged in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Three gunmen of East German origin who hijacked a Soviet Aeroflot airliner to Turkey Sunday were in custody Monday and charges of hijacking and bodily assault were being prepared against them, officials said.

The hijackers' request for political asylum was being considered, they added.

The plane was still at Sinop airport waiting for a new pilot to arrive from the Soviet Union, an airport official said.

Three Soviet citizens of East German origin, armed with a pistol, knives and a screw driver, forced the pilot to fly to Sinop. Diplomatic sources said they wanted to go to West Germany.

Officials said the pilot and two passengers were injured when a fight broke out in mid-air because the pilot initially refused the hijackers' demands. After treatment for knife wounds they were taken back to the plane.

Evren's bid succeeds

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's military leader Gen. Kenan Evren, who two years ago led a coup he said was needed to rescue democracy, was Monday certain to become president and overseer of a return to elected government.

With more than 40 per cent of the votes counted in Sunday's referendum on a new constitution, which provides for Gen. Evren's automatic appointment as president for seven years, the percentage in favour stood at just under 91.8 per cent.

The same trend was apparent across the country, in cities and rural areas alike, and political commentators said it was unlikely to change much.

State radio and television reported in the early hours that 8,011,255 of 8,728,529 valid votes counted so far endorsed the constitution. Over 20 million voters were registered and voting is compulsory.

The constitution gives the president ascendancy over parliament and sets limits on political activity, personal liberties and trade unions.

It gives structure to the system

under which the ruling general has promised to restore elected government by spring 1984 at the latest.

In the months leading up to the vote, newspapers, former politicians, academics and others have criticised the constitution as not amounting to genuine democracy.

Only a few incidents were reported during voting. In the mid-eastern province of Gune-hane one man was shot dead and several were injured outside a polling station in what local officials described as a family blood feud.

Five people were reported arrested in the western port of Izmir for urging voters to reject the constitution and in Ankara reporters said one of Prime Minister Bulend Uysal's bodyguards was detained on a similar charge.

As part of their effort to gain a big majority in favour, the generals banned campaigning for a no vote and barred criticism of several key clauses of the constitution such as those providing for Gen. Evren's installation as president and a 10-year ban from politics on former party leaders.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Captured PLO men stage protest

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli guards fired warning shots Sunday to break up a demonstration by captured Palestinian guerrillas in a camp in South Lebanon. The guerrillas, some 5,000 Palestinians captured during the war in Lebanon, protested against living conditions at the camp, near the village of Anwar after the first rains fell overnight, demanding better accommodation than the tents they now have. The warning shots were fired when the prisoners began to toss stones at the guards, the eyewitnesses said. The Israeli said everything possible was being done to provide adequate accommodation, including extra blankets and hot drinks.

Police recover chancellor's trousers

LONDON (R) — Police said they had recovered a pair of trousers stolen from a sleeping parliament member by British Finance Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe on an overnight train trip last weekend. Sir Geoffrey's driving licence, diary and wallet were with the trousers, found beside the railway line in Warwickshire, but £100 (\$170) cash had been taken from the wallet.

Chamberlains appeal against conviction

SYDNEY (R) — Lindy and Michael Chamberlain Monday appealed against their conviction over the murder of their baby daughter, their lawyer said. The appeal was lodged after Mrs. Chamberlain, 34, failed for five days ago on charges of killing nine-week-old Azaria, had been told that the fourth child she is due to have on Thursday will be taken away from her. "In the interests of the child's welfare, it would be inappropriate for the child to remain in the direct custody of Mrs. Chamberlain," said a statement issued by Jim Robertson, Community development officer in Australia's northern territory.

Chinese defector gets \$2.5 million

TAIPEI (R) — A Chinese air force pilot who defected to Taiwan last month was formally presented with a reward of gold worth about \$2.5 million Monday. Wu Yung-Ken, 25, who held a rank equivalent to captain in the Chinese air force, was also commissioned into the Nationalist Chinese air force with the rank of major. Gen. Hsu Pei-Tsun, chief of the general staff, told the presentation ceremony that Maj. Wu's defection was "a decisive act to fight Communism without shedding blood."

Weinberger discusses Soviets in Pacific

WELLINGTON (R) — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Monday the Soviet military threat in the South Pacific could not be ignored. The Soviet Union was deploying more surface warships and submarines in the region and was also developing new weapons systems, he told reporters after holding talks with New Zealand government and defence officials. Mr. Weinberger said nuclear-powered ships comprised a large part of the U.S. fleet and were a very essential part of the defence of the South Pacific. But he refused to discuss nuclear-armed ships and said questions on whether a future Labour government would bar nuclear-armed ships from New Zealand were hypothetical.

Prince Philip wants Egyptian peace park

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill. (R) — Prince Philip has announced his support for a "park for peace" to be set up in Egypt as an aid to conservation and a memorial to assassinated President Anwar Sadat. "I know there is a need for some such conservation in Egypt," the prince, husband of Queen Elizabeth, said Sunday night in a speech to about 600 Rotarians. Prince Philip, president of the World Wildlife Fund, was invited to Chicago by the local Rotary international branch which originally suggested the idea for the park. Initial plans call for the park to be a refuge, especially for endangered species.

U.S. to press alliance into anti-Soviet stance

MADRID (R) — The United States will press NATO allies Monday for a tougher stand on Poland and human rights when the European security conference reopens Tuesday after an eight-month break.

Western officials said the 16 NATO nations, meeting in a pre-conference caucus, hoped to align tactics after failing to overcome differences at three previous sessions in the last two months. The Reagan administration,

arguing that progress on European security is impossible while Poland remains under martial law, would like the conference to adjourn for two to three years.

This has been strongly resisted by all European NATO governments, and officials said a temporary compromise was likely when the conference of 35 states resumes.

But they said a threat of collapse would hang heavily over the meeting at least for several weeks

while Western Communist and neutral groups tested the prospects for further negotiation.

West European nations have already agreed with the U.S. to warn Moscow that a continuing crackdown in Poland threatens to disrupt any effort to advance European security, officials said.

The U.S. was expected to agree to continue work until at least Christmas, provided the focus was kept firmly on Poland and human rights issues in the Communist

bloc. West European nations, led by West Germany, believe a serious attempt must be made to see whether a deadlocked debate on military confidence-building measures can be revived.

The Madrid conference adjourned last March in the hope that the Polish crisis would cool off by November, but it is resuming with East-West tensions still at a high pitch.

Warsaw Pact forces reportedly rehearse assault of Bosphorus

BRUSSELS (R) — Warsaw Pact troops rehearsed a swift attack on the vital Bosphorus Straits during this year's Autumn war games in Bulgaria, according to NATO intelligence sources.

NATO member Turkey strategists both the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, which lead from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

The Soviet Union would be expected to make an early bid for the strategic passage to prevent its powerful Black Sea fleet being denied its only exit to the Mediterranean in a possible war, NATO strategists said.

At least 60,000 troops from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany took part in the land and sea manoeuvres, codenamed "Shield 82," in northeast Bulgaria which ended early last month.

Although the Yugoslav press expressed concern over the build-up of troops near its borders, there was no indication that the "Yugoslav contingency plan" was tested, the sources said.

They were alluding to the possibility of Soviet intervention in non-aligned Yugoslavia at a time of acute East-West tension or following large-scale internal disorder there.

The Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug said at the time Shield 82 would be the biggest exercise in Bulgaria since World War II.

Romania, although a Warsaw Pact member, does not allow foreign troops to be stationed on or cross its territory and rumours that Czech or Hungarian units were moved by rail through Romania into Bulgaria were not confirmed by the NATO sources.

But there were several indications that Warsaw Pact planes

passed through Romanian airspace, they said. No Romanian contingents took part in the exercise but, as on previous occasions, staff officers were present.

Equipment for two Soviet divisions stationed in the Odessa military district were transported by rail on/off cargo ships to the Hungarian port of Varna, the sources said.

NATO analysts were particularly interested in the use made of units from the various Warsaw Pact countries and saw the manoeuvres as indicating that the Soviet Union trusted East Germany and Bulgaria most among its eastern European allies, the sources said.

Only Soviet, East German and Bulgarian troops were involved in the first, offensive wave of the exercise, they said.

Czech and Hungarian troops, supported by Polish paratroops, followed on only in the second phase of the exercise, the sources said.

NATO analysts have been questioning the reliability of some East European troops in a possible East-West conflict and the sources said the kind of two-tier system used in Shield 82 appeared to confirm their views.

Marines, paratroops and mountain troops, most of the latter from East Germany, featured prominently in the manoeuvres, which also involved Soviet attack helicopters and unmanned reconnaissance planes, according to the sources.

Highly mobile assault troops of this kind were likely to be used for any attempt by the Warsaw Pact to take control of the Bosphorus, the sources said.

3 Colombian policemen killed

BOGOTA (R) — Three policemen were killed and three seriously injured when left-wing guerrillas clashed with security forces Sunday in eastern Colombia, the army said.

An army statement said several members of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) raided the town of La Reimera, near the border with Venezuela, about 600 kilometres east of Bogota. They fled after clashing with the local police force, the statement added.

In Bogota, about 50 guerrillas of the April 19 movement (M-19), one of the main guerrilla organisations, took over the capital's biggest cemetery for a brief period Sunday, witnesses said.

The guerrillas, some of them hooded and armed, surprised dozens of people visiting graves. They criticised a government-sponsored amnesty for Colombia's leftist guerrillas, the witnesses added.

The amnesty bill, which will benefit a large number of the country's estimated 4,000 guerrillas, is currently going through the final stages in parliament.

If it is approved, it will cover everyone except those accused or convicted of murder and kidnapping.

Space shuttle to make its first commercial flight

By Walter Bagley

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE (R) — The U.S. space shuttle, until now only a test vehicle, will carry four people into orbit this week to deploy two commercial satellites and make the first shuttle "space walk."

The five-day flight will be the shuttle Columbia's first operational mission after four successful flight tests which proved its ability to withstand the rigours of repeated round-trip space flights.

Thursday morning's launch will mark the first time four people have been carried into space by the same vehicle. No spaceship, American or Soviet, has ever been launched with more than three astronauts.

It will also inaugurate a new occupation for American space travellers — mission specialists or individuals who "ride" into space to perform specific duties. The expanded crew and the commercial nature of the cargo fulfill two major promises of the shuttle, formally called the Space Transportation System (STS).

STS-5, as the mission is known, initiates a schedule of routine ferry services to and from space for businesses and governments.

It will also show that the reusable orbiter can serve as a workplace for crews which some day will include individuals without the training and qualifications of astronauts.

The delta-winged Columbia will be flown by its fifth two-man crew: Mission Commander Vance Brand, 51, a former Apollo pilot, and pilot Robert Overmyer, 46, a space novice.

The mission specialists trained to handle tasks unique to the flight, Joseph Allen, 45, and William Lenoir, 41, will oversee the deployment of two commercial communications satellites.

Space walk outside the shuttle

They will also take the first space walk outside a shuttle craft — a 3½ hour excursion inside the Columbia's cargo bay, whose giant doors are kept open while in orbit.

The main aim of this is to evaluate a new spacesuit developed for shuttle missions. They will also test tools, repair procedures and the effect of weightlessness on hardware.

Each seven by two by six metre cylindrical satellite is secured inside the cargo bay by a harness containing explosive devices. These will detonate to eject the satellite from the cargo bay into its own orbit.

The first shuttle-deployed payload will be a communications satellite belonging to satellite business systems of McLean, Virginia, a private company owned jointly by International Business Machines (IBM), AETNA Life and casualty Company, and Comsat General Corporation. The second is owned by Telesat Canada of Ottawa, which provides voice, data, facsimile and broadcast services to remote parts of Canada.

Columbia is scheduled to be launched from this seaside spaceport at 7.19 a.m. (1219 GMT) on Thursday and returns to earth the following Monday, landing at Edwards Air Force base outside Los Angeles. If conditions permit, it will make its approach and landing automatically by computer, with the pilots poised to take control if necessary.

The shuttle will then return to the Kennedy space centre to be prepared to carry the European-built spacelab orbiting laboratory on its next flight, in 1984.

If all goes well, Columbia and its sister ship Challenger, which will fly for the first time in January, along with at least two more ships still under construction, will be making regular flights by 1984.

They will carry satellites, laboratories, telescopes and construction equipment for space stations, along with the scientists and technicians to work them.

Italians continue to accuse Argentina

ROME (R) — A senior Italian foreign ministry official has said that Argentina is holding 128 political prisoners who are either Italian passport holders or are entitled to Italian citizenship.

During the military government's so-called "dirty war" against leftists in the late 1970s some 300 people of Italian origin disappeared in Argentina.

Commenting on the political prisoners, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Raffaele Costa was quoted in an interview published Sunday in the Rome daily Il Messaggero.

"We think that many of them (the prisoners) have not been tried," Mr. Costa was quoted as saying. "We must ask that all our fellow citizens be given proper trials and, as well, that their treatment conforms to international standards."

He added that the Italian government would press Buenos Aires for appropriate swift judicial action.

Argentina has denied all knowledge of the 300 missing people. The discovery of mass graves in Argentina has aroused strong public anger in the Italian press, which Mr. Costa's statement was likely to increase.

Italian newspapers have run front page accounts of the graves alongside photographs of missing Italian children.

Human rights activists in Argentina believe the graves contain the remains of some of the 30,000 people they estimate fell victim to the death squads of the right.

Saturday, Italian Foreign Min-

ister Emilio Colombo strongly criticised Argentina's military rulers, saying that the country had gone through "a long night of death."

The wife of an editor whose magazine has been closed by the Argentine government flew to Rome from Argentina this weekend and told reporters she had fled after a kidnapping attempt.

Italian passport holder Mrs. Maria Palazzi said her husband Jose, editor of the magazine Ocuo, had stayed in Argentina "to continue his fight for a free press in a free country."

Mrs. Palazzi said passers-by had helped her fight off three men who tried to snatch her in a Buenos Aires street the same day her husband's magazine was banned for printing material embarrassing to the government.

Italy given Hitler-Mussolini documents

ROME (R) — Historic documents returned to Italy this weekend throw fresh light on the mutual admiration of German nazi leader Adolf Hitler and Italian dictator Benito Mussolini from early triumphs to final defeat.

The documents, nine volumes seized from Mussolini's archives in northern Italy the day after partisans killed the fascist dictator and his mistress in 1945, were returned to Italian state archives from Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut.

A U.S. official had taken the documents home as war booty. Trinity College acquired them and they have now been returned to Italy as part of an exchange of research facilities.

They include a letter and signed

photograph sent by Hitler to Mussolini in 1931, when the future fuhrer of the Third Reich was still a struggling politician. Hitler paid tribute to "the spiritual relations between the fundamental canons and principles of fascism and those of the movement I lead."

Foreshadowing the Italo-German axis that went down to defeat 14 years later, Hitler told Mussolini that "after the victory of National Socialism in Germany, in which I blindly believe, I hope for similar close relations for the good of our two great nations."

It was a different story by 1944, when Mussolini wrote to Hitler as the fascist state crumbled away and allied armies battled their way up the Italian peninsula.

Despite his vain pleas for more

troops and arms, the duce's faith in Hitler was undimmed: "The Italian republic will remain a faithful ally of the Reich in every circumstance until the very end. I want you to believe, my fuhrer, in my sentiments of unfailing friendship," he wrote.

At the same time, the man who had held power in Italy when Hitler was a jailed agitator in Bavaria, complained about the high-handed way in which German officers treated their allies.

Speaking unhesitatingly on behalf of "the Italian masses", Mussolini said they yearned for a counteroffensive to "punish the traitorous monarchy and its accomplices, to defeat the Anglo-American forces and mercenaries."

Archival of Brazil's right-wing returns to make trouble for planned democracy

By Oliver Wates
Reuter

RIO DE JANEIRO — The Brazilian government's democratic intentions are being severely tested in the state of Rio de Janeiro, where an old foe of the military is heading for a political comeback.

With just over one week to go to the Nov. 15 national elections, opinion polls say Socialist Leonel Brizola is set to become state governor.

The prospect has set alarm bells ringing in right-wing sectors of the armed forces, which have controlled Brazil since a military coup in 1964.

President Joao Figueiredo, who is overseeing the "abertura" (opening) or return to full democracy, has pledged publicly that Mr. Brizola will be allowed to take office if elected.

But the signs are that the veteran left-winger's name still sends some military temperatures rising and in recent weeks a stop-Brizola campaign has become evident in Rio.

Military dislike of Mr. Brizola dates back to the time before the coup when he was governor of the country's fourth most populous state, Rio Grande do Sul, and a leading orator.

When President Joao Goulart, who was his brother-in-law, was ousted in the 1964 coup, Mr. Brizola fled to Uruguay to begin 15 years of exile there and in Western Europe.

Returning under Gen. Figueiredo's amnesty in September 1979, he seemed a spent force. He even lost the name of his once-powerful party, the Brazilian Labour Party (PTB), to another political faction.

For his comeback, Mr. Brizola abandoned his power base in Rio Grande do Sul for the traditional opposition bastion of Rio de Janeiro. Third most populous of Brazil's 23 states with six million voters, Rio is a vital political centre.

In a low-key campaign, the former firebrand surprised political observers by moving from almost nowhere in the opinion polls in early August to clear leader in a five-hour race.

Transformed policies

But at 59 the rabble-rouser of two decades ago has turned, on the surface at least, into a social reformer of the mildest type. His plans for Rio seem little different from those of his rivals, and the stated doctrine of his new party, the Democratic Labour Party (PDT), is gradualist, and for a mixed economy.

"We understand that we cannot do without private enterprise," said PDT General Secretary Cibilis Viana.

Mr. Brizola's professed moderation has not averted right-wing suspicions. Soon after his first appearance at the top of the polls, large advertisements appeared in leading Rio newspapers.

These signed articles consisted of blistering allegations ranging from corruption to cowardice and attempting to overthrow the Goulart government.

One advertisement printed parts of a radio broadcast Mr. Brizola made on April 1, 1964, the day after the coup, calling on junior officers to arrest their superiors and resist the military takeover by force.

"Let us gather together hundreds of thousands of comrades

and organise a great march," the text read. "Now we are going to put the cowardice of the 'gorillas' to the test. We'll see how brave they are when it's time to eat bullets and smell gunpowder." A purported tape of the speech was even sent to a rival candidate.

Mr. Brizola's response was to take legal action and defend his action as justified in the face of a coup against the constitutional president.

"Whatever the provocation or insults, nothing will move me from the line I have chosen of moderation, balance and firmness," he said in a published reply to his detractors.

Two of the three armed forces ministers launched their own barely-veiled attacks on the Socialist leader during a military ceremony in Brasilia.

"Some people, benefiting from an amnesty inspired by the highest aims of national pacification, present themselves today as accusers, imbued with the lamentable spirit of vengeance," said Navy Minister Maximiano Fonseca.

One respected columnist in the journal *O Brasil* saw the attacks as a sign of potential trouble, as the two ministers are considered moderates in the armed forces.

An article in the *Estado de Sao Paulo*, quoting a top member of the government's Social Democratic Party (PDS), warned that the election of Mr. Brizola might lead to the annulment of the elections of all governors.

President Figueiredo, however, has staked his reputation on the fairness of the poll.

The question would be resolved simply if Mr. Brizola, a former engineer, were beaten. But the race is still open.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Partner opens the bidding with two no trump. What do you respond?

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 8753 ♠ KJ92 ♠ J87 483
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass Pass Dble
2 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠
Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ KJ10 ♠ QJ104 ♠ A98 ♠ A87
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

Q.2 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ K72 ♠ AQ10932 ♠ AQ5 ♠ 5
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
?
What do you bid now?

Q.5 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 83 ♠ AKJ762 ♠ A854 ♠ A
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

Q.6 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ Q1065 ♠ 83 ♠ AK62 ♠ 762
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
What is your opening lead?

كردا من الالام